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## Angola Upholds Mercenary Death Sentences



President Agostinho Neto

LUANDA, Angola, July 9 (Reuters).—President Agostinho Neto today confirmed death sentences passed on four white mercenaries who were tried for their role in Angola's civil war, the Angolan news agency reported.

The date of execution was not immediately announced.

The President was quoted as saying: "The practice of mercenaries must be finished on the planet."

"Every Angolan remembers the vile and cruel behavior of the mercenaries who have sown death and despair in return for pay, trying to this way to put a brake on the higher interests of a people for a few coins," Mr. Neto said.

Clemency Pleas  
Death penalties were imposed June 28 on the four men—the Cyprus-born mercenary chief, Costas Georgiou, also known as Col. Callan, fellow Britons Andrew Mackenzie and John Barker, and an American, Daniel Gearhart.

President Neto made his announcement at a press conference in Luanda's state house.

### Clemency Rejected for 4 Whites; No Execution Date Is Announced

Queen Elizabeth has appealed to him to show clemency toward the three British mercenaries. The Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists also urged clemency for all four condemned men in a telegram that said "mercenaries should be but not yet a crime in international law."

Georgiou, 35, accused of murder and sadism, was sentenced to death for killing a white mercenary and ordering the massacre of 13 others during the civil war in which they fought for the liberation of Angola.

The war crimes court was set up by the victorious Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola after it took over the government of the former Portuguese colony.

Mackenzie, 33, is from Swindon in England. Barker, 35, a former paratrooper, came from Farnborough in Hampshire, in southern England. Gearhart, 34, who was described at the trial as "a highly dangerous character," was from Kensington, Md.

Other Sentences  
Nine other soldiers of fortune—8 Britons, an American, an Argentine and an Irishman—were sentenced to jail terms ranging between 15 and 30 years.

When the four men were condemned to death at the end of last month, it was believed here that they would be executed by firing squad.

But this could not be confirmed after the President's announcement today. It was also not established whether the executions would be in public.

The trial last month was conducted by five judges in a "people's revolutionary tribunal."

Presiding Judge Ernesto Teixeira da Silva, in delivering the verdict, denounced Britain and the United States for allowing the recruitment of mercenaries whom he described as "dogs of war with bloody muzzles."

He ruled that Mackenzie took part in the February massacre for which "Callan" was condemned. Barker, at 35 the oldest mercenary to face trial, was convicted for his role as commander of an airstrike at Sao Antonio do Zaire.

President Neto said the verdict had been reached through a completely legal process and all the accused had been given a defense. This had been unanimously recognized by the foreign lawyers who took part, he said.

"Mercenarism... is a scourge of the African continent and a grave threat to the peace, freedom and independence of the peoples," he added.



Leftist militiamen leading bodies that were exchanged for a Christian prisoner taken in heavy fighting in Beirut.

### Syrians Reported Advancing

## Rightists Reinforce Troops, Renew Drive on Beirut Camp

BEIRUT, July 9 (UPI).—Christian rightists threw more troops into a battle around a besieged Palestinian camp today amid reports that Syrian troops were advancing from the north toward the leftist-held part of Tripoli.

The Christians launched another attack today on the Tal Zaitar refugee camp. Monitored military reports from the battle zone in southeastern Beirut indicated that the Christian force has doubled to about 6,000 men and is attacking the camp from four sides after a siege of 19 days.

A Syrian armored column, meanwhile, was reported to be advancing from the northern Akkar region south along the coastal road that leads to Tripoli, on whose southern outskirts fighting continued between Palestinian and Christian forces pushing up from the Kourah district they captured during the last three days.

The purpose of the Syrian advance was not clear but Western military sources said that it appeared it was to help the Christians force the leftists and Palestinians in the north into Tripoli and bottle them up there, as they have been contained in western Beirut and in Sidon, the major port in the south.

### Casualty Toll

The Christians captured most of the Kourah district south of Tripoli in battles that claimed an estimated 1,000 dead and 2,100 wounded.

With the northern front now relatively safe and friendly Syrian forces keeping the leftists pinned down in the east and the south, the Christians turned their attention to Tal Zaitar, the Palestinian enclave in the eastern part of the divided capital.

According to rightist sources, their offensive was aimed at capturing the camp before the Arab League meets in Cairo Monday, reportedly to decide whether to send more troops to Lebanon to attempt to enforce a cease-fire.

Repeated league calls to negotiate a truce have been ignored and there was press speculation that the Arab states now intend to send a large deterrent force—including, according to one account, 10,000 Egyptian troops—to join the ineffectual 2,500 men currently stationed at Beirut's closed international airport.

Palestinians and leftists have charged that Syrian troops are fighting alongside the Christians and that this is what made their surprisingly easy military victory in the Kourah region possible.

The Syrians maintain, as they have all along, that their 15,000 troops in Lebanon are there to restore peace without taking sides.

He said it must make his decisions without fear and try to be "a strong government in a strong state."

King Juan Carlos said the Suarez Cabinet, whose civilian members average 44 years of age, marked "the arrival of a new generation" in the highest offices of the nation. He urged it to find out "in depth" what the people want and to create "authentic and normal channels" so they can express their will in order and liberty.

In turn, the King asked Spanish citizens to support the government.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Russian Cosmonauts Studying Fish Habits

MOSCOW, July 9 (UPI).—The two Soyuz-21 cosmonauts, reportedly adjusting well to weightlessness on what could be a record stay in space, today began a series of experiments with fish.

Tass said mission commander Col. Boris Volynov, 41, and flight engineer Lt. Col. Vitali Zolobov, 39, were starting a series of experiments with goldfish. They will observe the development of fish eggs. They also will study and film the behavior of fish in conditions of weightlessness.

## UN Draft Condemns Israel Raid

### Africans to Offer Text to Council

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 9 (AP).—African nations yesterday circulated a working draft of a Security Council resolution that would "strongly condemn" Israel for its raid on Entebbe Airport and demand "full compensation" by the Israelis for any damage in Uganda.

But a U.S. diplomat left no doubt that such a resolution would be vetoed. Debate on the raid was due to begin today.

Israeli Ambassador Chaim Herzog said the UN's image would improve if the Council issues a clear statement against terrorism and spells out methods to combat it.

"But if the UN continues with its barren diatribe and paranoid obsession with Israel, then it will bring the UN down a few more rungs in the direction of oblivion," he said.

### Damage at Airport

Three hostages, an Israeli commando, 7 hijackers and 20 Ugandan soldiers were reported killed when airborne Israeli troops attacked Uganda's Entebbe Airport Sunday to free more than 100 hostages who had been held captive for a week. It was reported that the raiders inflicted heavy damage on the airport, including the destruction of several Ugandan MIG fighter planes.

The Israeli envoy spoke to newsmen after a meeting with Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to "clarification" of a controversial statement by Mr. Waldheim earlier this week depicting the Israeli raid as a "serious violation" of Ugandan sovereignty.

Mr. Waldheim, in a statement declaring that he had been misquoted by a news agency that had him also describing the raid as "aggression," said: "This tragic incident underlines the urgency of the world community finding effective ways of dealing with the increasingly pervasive and pernicious practice of international terrorism."

Mr. Herzog said he told Mr. Waldheim that the remark on violating Ugandan sovereignty "prejudged" a matter before the Council and that Mr. Waldheim replied it was not intended that way.

Arab, Communist and Third-World delegates have blocked all recent efforts to condemn international terrorism on the grounds that Palestinian terrorism against Israel was a justifiable tactic in a struggle for national rights.

Third-World sources said at least three African states—Senegal, Kenya and Liberia—may balk at supporting Ugandan President Idi Amin, who condemned the Israeli raid as an aggressive act and sought the Security Council meeting.

Bonn Plans Proposal  
VIENNA, July 9 (UPI).—West Germany will propose to the UN a convention to fight international terrorism, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today.

Mr. Schmidt, at the end of his two-day official visit to Austria, said the proposal will be submitted to the next UN General Assembly.

"We feel that we need a convention which would enable states and governments to fight international terrorism with much more efficiency than hitherto," Mr. Schmidt told a news conference.

He said West Germany has decided to discuss this problem not only at the UN but also on a European and bilateral level.

He said he was not certain (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## South Africa Acts to Ease Black Discontent

JOHANNESBURG, July 9 (AP).—White authorities appear to be moving quickly to ease unrest and violence in black townships that lost at least 170 persons dead last month.

The South African Cabinet was reported today to have decided last week to provide electricity to all homes in the black township of Soweto outside Johannesburg.

The government also announced earlier this week that it had dropped the compulsory use of the Dutch-based Afrikaans language in black schools. An order to use Afrikaans touched off a student demonstration June 18.

The school language issue is now widely regarded as the main reason for the student protests in Soweto, which escalated into a week of rioting and looting in the black township around Johannesburg and Pretoria.

A critical lack of public facilities, including electricity, in the township of Soweto, home for more than a million blacks is widely regarded as a major cause of black unrest.

Of the existing 100,000 homes in Soweto, only about 30,000 have electricity, meaning that tens of thousands of blacks must live without the simplest amenities such as electric lights, radios and heaters. Most streets are without lights, contributing to Soweto's high crime rate.

The Johannesburg Star today quoted Manie Mulder, chairman of the West Rand Bantu (African) Administration Board, as saying that the electrification of Soweto could cost the equivalent of more than \$60 million and would take five to seven years to complete.

The government decisions on power for Soweto and the language issue appear to be significant concessions to urban blacks in South Africa where 4 million whites rule 18 million blacks.

Mr. Mulder said that discussions in the electrification project in Soweto were held among the cabinet and leading financiers last week.

"Only the final knots need to be tied now and I expect final agreement will be reached in August," Mr. Mulder said.

Lack of finances has been a major problem confronting the board, which administers Soweto, and studies of how to electrify Soweto have been under way for years.

"I am convinced we can do it

### To Install Electricity in Soweto

## South Africa Acts to Ease Black Discontent

within the next five to seven years," Mr. Mulder said. "The provision of electricity is a matter of the highest priority for the board."

The Johannesburg Star reported today that a lack of street lighting and power in homes is among the issues blacks feel most strongly about.

Blacks also resent being unable to own property—they rent their homes in the townships—and having little say in their own community affairs.

Mr. Mulder, however, said after the riots that there would be increased consultations on a regular basis between white and black leaders.

Whether further concessions will be made to improve the conditions of blacks living outside tribal homelands or reserves in South Africa is not clear.

But Prime Minister John Vorster, widely regarded as a pragmatic politician, appears to be moving slowly in the direction of reform after the township violence.

On the school language issue, authorities announced Tuesday that, instead of having to teach subjects in Afrikaans and English—South Africa's two official languages—on a 50-50 basis, black schools may opt to teach in either language.

Minister of Bantu Education (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## U.K. Approves Tougher Law Against Bias

LONDON, July 9 (Reuters).—A bill outlawing racial discrimination in Britain passed the House of Commons today after members sat up all night debating it against a background of recent race tensions.

For 21 hours, the bill was examined under the fire of a small group of right wingers. It finally gained approval early this afternoon. It now goes to the House of Lords.

The bill extends existing anti-race laws and affects many areas of British life, compelling clubs of more than 25 members to admit colored people and prohibiting public remarks that incite racial hatred.

The bill's supporters hailed it as a major piece of social legislation but it is expected to meet with a good deal of public resistance and has been called an infringement of personal liberty.

Fewell Attacks It  
Well-known rightist politician Enoch Powell attacked it strongly today, saying Britain was becoming a multicultural society and thereby repudiating the meaning and validity "of the nation itself."

The clubs clause will provoke some bitterness. It affects, among others, more than 4,000 workingmen's clubs, traditional male-oriented drinking halls described by Conservative MP Nicholas Budge today as "the last refuge" for many from immigrants and from their own families and jobs.

Deputy Conservative leader William Whitelaw, who is president of several golf clubs, told Parliament the clause might encourage troublemakers.

None of the parties opposed the bill in its entirety and 32 members stayed all night in the Commons to vote for it, defeating three remaining members of the right-wing Conservative group, which had worked in shifts through the night.

The bill makes offenses causing racial hatred punishable by up to two years in jail or an unlimited fine.

Its basic aim is gradually to eliminate racial discrimination in Britain. Recently, there have been isolated slabbings, beatings and demonstrations although no major outbreaks of violence have occurred for years.

Mr. Leone's office said negotiations on the formation of Italy's 39th government since World War II would begin Monday.

The Christian Democrats held their own in the June 20-21 elections despite an increase in strength by the Communists, who won 228 seats in the Chamber of Deputies to the ruling party's 262.

The elections were held following the Moro Cabinet's resignation April 30. That action was forced when the Christian Democrats' allies, the Socialists, withdrew their parliamentary support in a dispute over economic policy.

Mr. Leone's office said the consultations on the choice of a new premier and the subsequent negotiations on the formation of a new government would include leaders of the various political factions in Parliament.

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OUTWARD BOUND—Italian Premier Aldo Moro (left) asked President Giovanni Leone to accept his resignation yesterday during a consultation in the Quirinale Palace.

## Moro Quits, Opening Way to Regime Talks

ROME, July 9 (UPI).—Caretaker Premier Aldo Moro's Christian Democratic Cabinet resigned today, opening the way for formation of a new government that could give the Communists a policy-making role.

Mr. Moro's resignation, a formally following last month's parliamentary elections, was tendered to President Giovanni Leone during a brief meeting. Mr.

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### Viewed With Suspicion in Host Countries

## A Million Refugees Cause Problems for African Nations

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, July 9 (NYT).—Zimbabwe's Mahere spends much of his time here at the Blue Cat cafe, nursing Cokes slowly so the waiters will not chase him away. When he can, the 26-year-old former Ethiopian university student engages U.S. tourists in conversation. If he is lucky, the tourists buy him a meal.

Zimbabwe is one of 600 young Ethiopians who have walked hundreds of miles to Kenya, saying that they are the preserve campaign waged against students by the Ethiopian military government. He also one of the more than a million Africans who have been displaced by political upheavals in their homelands. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, one of every 300 Africans is a refugee.

Practically every African country has its refugees. In Dar es Salaam, there are cafes like the Blue Cat where men who fled from Africa, Rhodesia and

Mozambique worry about surviving and dream of going home someday. In Zambia, there are Angolans. In Khartoum, the Ethiopians, more militant than most refugees, discuss the latest rumors about the secessionist war against Ethiopia. In Senegal, there are 500,000 persons who have fled Guinea. In Zaire, there are at least 400,000 Angolans, refugees from the colonial and civil war.

With the meager resources available in these very poor countries, the life of the refugees is hard. They are forced to compete with local inhabitants for scarce land, food and jobs. Often the victims of tribal hatred that originally forced them to flee, they are frequently regarded with suspicion by the clannish people among whom they seek to resettle.

As a consequence, the movement of refugees has become a major problem for many African governments. Driven from their homes by political instability, the refugees often create new tensions and difficulties for most governments, which in some cases

are now trying to curb the migration.

For example, here in Kenya, a group of several hundred refugees, mostly Ethiopian students, recently sat in for several days at refugee relief centers protesting that they could not get jobs and that the \$12 a month they received from the UN and private groups was not enough.

Frequently, the humanitarian policies of governments collide with foreign policy considerations. For instance, Kenya regards Ethiopia as a necessary ally against Somalia, which is viewed as having expansionist designs against both countries. Providing refuge to Ethiopian students, some of whom, notably the Ethiopians, continue political activity here, is at the very least awkward.

Canon Burgess Carr, the head of the All-African Council of Churches and a very political churchman, has, with limited resources, developed refugee relief programs and has sought to sensitize African heads of state to both the problems of

the refugees and the problems that spawn them, tribalism and political vindictiveness.

"Unless African leaders encourage humanitarian reforms and human rights," said the Liberian-born minister, "our continent may well be transformed into a race of refugees."

"There is a strong and pervasive African tradition of punishing the group for the acts of an individual," said Ali Mazrui, one of the continent's foremost political scientists, who now teaches at the University of Michigan. During a visit home to Kenya he explained that it is largely this tendency that accounts for refugee migrations.

### Hounded Into Exile

For example, he observed, when Idi Amin overthrew the Uganda government of Milton Obote, Mr. Obote's fellow Longo tribesmen were hounded into exile, following the deposed president to Tanzania. Refugee movements often strain foreign relations between African states. Mr. Mazrui said, noting that a good part of the current hos-

tility between Uganda and Tanzania is traceable to Mr. Obote's living next door to Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, who is a close friend.

Perhaps the largest recent shift of population occurred in the neighboring countries of Rwanda and Burundi, where from 1964 to 1972 Tutsi and Hutu tribesmen slaughtered each other. In Burundi, the Tutsi prevailed and several hundred thousand Hutu fled to Tanzania. Meanwhile, in Rwanda, it was the Hutu who won, and hundreds of thousands of Tutsi hid in the bush and eventually sought sanctuary in Zaire, Uganda and Kenya.

"These people," said Canon Carr, "undergo hardship but the most tragic are the urban refugees, the ones you see here in Nairobi at the cafes or walking the streets to 'kill time.' These men, and a few women, he said, had been upwardly mobile in their own countries, often highly skilled and educated. Suddenly they find themselves with neither status nor prospects.

## Kenya Imposes Curbs on Transit Of Ugandan Products by Rail

NAIROBI, July 9 (UPI).—Kenya has imposed restrictive conditions on the railroad transit of Ugandan goods.

Effective July 22, Uganda must use Kenyan currency to pay for all freight and passenger services within Kenya, the Kenya Region of the East African Railways Corp. announced yesterday.

Previously, Ugandan importers and exporters—dependent on the Kenyan Indian Ocean port of Mombasa—were able to pay for their shipments in Ugandan currency. The new rules will hurt Uganda, which is desperately short of foreign currency.

Regional Railways Corp. manager P.J. Myangola said that the new payments rules were intended to ease Kenya's regional cash flow problems and insure its financial survival.

The decree was another step in the deteriorating relations between the two countries which hit new lows last weekend when Ugandan President Idi Amin accused Kenya of helping the Israelis mount a commando raid on Entebbe Airport to rescue more than 100 hostages from a hijacked Air France airliner. The Israeli planes refueled at Nairobi airport after the raid.

The Kenyan government, denying the charges, issued a sharply worded warning to Uganda Wednesday night, describing Marshal Amin as a "sadist" and saying that he "has driven the government and people of Kenya to a point where tolerance and willingness to understand are no longer a virtue."



## For Economic, Social Reasons

## Singapore Tries to Promote Manual Work for Its Citizens

By Lewis M. Simons

SINGAPORE, July 9 (UPI).—Prosperity has come so swiftly to this little city-state that Singaporeans no longer are willing to do hard, dirty jobs, no matter how well they pay.

The "rugged society" that Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew envisaged when he came to power a decade ago has evolved into a comfort-seeking society in which young people want only to dress up each day to go to air-conditioned offices, Mr. Lee complained recently.

In an attempt to re-educate Singaporeans into realizing that there is dignity in manual labor, not to mention good salaries, Mr. Lee last month opened a "use-your-hands" campaign on the island.

"Attitudes to jobs are formed partly in the schools," Mr. Lee said. "As important is the influence of parents, family and neighbors. We have decided to start with the schools."

The next day, Mr. Lee and his Cabinet ministers went to a number of schools and showed students and teachers that not even the high and the mighty were above using their hands. Mr. Lee swung a mop around a school floor.

"This campaign to get students, teachers and principals to use their hands is a start to reverse the process of the last eight years, during which we went through a rapid change in social attitudes and life-styles," the Prime Minister said.

Mr. Lee took to task teachers, particularly women, for influencing youngsters in their disdain for blue-collar jobs.

"Higher income, resulting from economic growth, led to better clothes and shoes, motorcycles

and cars," he said. "Because they had clean and nice clothes, they sought clean and nice jobs. Students were reinforced in these attitudes by a younger generation of teachers."

Noting that 90 per cent of Singapore's teachers were young women, Mr. Lee said, "They are better dressed and spend more time and money on their clothes and appearance than their predecessors did."

There are hard economic factors as well as sociological reasons behind Mr. Lee's appeal to manual labor. The disinclination of young Singaporeans to do manual labor has forced the government to import thousands of workers from neighboring Indonesia and Malaysia. And they send much of their earnings back home.

In the construction field alone—a boom area in Singapore's economy—more than 60 per cent of workers are foreigners. Similarly, 65 per cent of woodworkers and 45 per cent of metalworkers are non-Singaporeans.

Conversely, in the desirable fields of clerical, hotel and catering jobs, all but 2 per cent are Singaporeans. "If Singapore's economic future can depend solely on commerce, finance and services," Mr. Lee said, "we can afford to leave things be. But prudence tells us that the hard core of workers in all the essential industries must be our own citizens."

An effort to right this imbalance, the "use-your-hands" campaign has begun to entrust students, from elementary school on up, with cleaning and repairing tasks around their schools.

"For the younger ones, it may be just a matter of closing the classroom windows at the end of the day," said Tan Teng Wei, secretary of the campaign's steering committee. "The idea is to inculcate a healthy attitude toward manual labor."

Older children do such jobs as painting classrooms and repainting schoolyard fences. Public reaction, according to Mr. Tan, has been "pretty good. Of course," he noted, "some mothers have written letters saying they were worried that their children would get hurt. But no one's been hurt yet."

Mr. Tan said that the government was not necessarily trying to teach children how to be skilful with their hands but "just to change their attitude and that of their parents."

At a more practical level, however, the campaign is also trying to direct youngsters who are not interested in, or qualified for, higher education into blue-collar jobs. "We're not trying to play God," Mr. Tan said. "But we do want people who should be doing manual labor doing it."

Even before the "use-your-hands" campaign began, two government organizations, the Industrial Training Board and the Housing Development Board, had launched a joint effort to train adolescents to fill jobs in the construction trade, where laborers are in demand.

**Paid for Classes**

During the two-year course, the youngsters are paid while they attend classes and get on-the-job training at the numerous public housing projects under construction in Singapore. The program is intended to produce 500 young workers a year. But the first group, which completed the course in January, totaled only 120.

"We just haven't been able to get enough youngsters interested in these jobs, even though they can earn three times as much as they would in office work," complained Nellie Ko, spokeswoman for the Industrial Training Board.

"The problem is that Singapore mothers, particularly those from traditional Chinese backgrounds, raise their children right from the cradle to be afraid of heights, getting scratched, sweaty or dirty and to admire people who have soft, clean jobs," she said.

The Labor Ministry recently interviewed 1,700 young men undergoing compulsory military training about their job aspirations. Nearly all of them said they did not want to do manual labor. The reasons they gave were physical risks, strenuous work, lack of career prospects and uninteresting work.

**Probe of Corruption**

SINGAPORE, July 9 (AP).—The Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau is probing alleged widespread police corruption in Singapore, the Straits Times reported today.

The newspaper said the Bureau had 200 photographs showing at least 60 policemen taking bribes from bookmakers.



**LIGHT MOMENT**—Annemarie Renger, president of the Bundestag, enjoying a chat with Edgar Faure, president of the French National Assembly, at a meeting in Bonn of European parliamentary presidents. At right rear, Sean Tracy of Ireland.

## Kosygin Tells Comecon Ties Of East Europe Are Strong

BERLIN, July 9 (UPI).—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin said in a speech released today that nothing can weaken the ties binding the Communist bloc in Europe.

"Our unity helps us strengthen the position of the socialist community in the world and the international authority of the socialist countries from year to year," Mr. Kosygin told a meeting of Comecon, the nine-nation Eastern European equivalent of the West European Common Market.

"There are no powers able to destroy our unity," the Soviet leader said.

The nine members of Comecon—the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Cuba and Mongolia—signed a document on increased economic cooperation today, the final day of the conference.

**Ideological Insecurity**

Western experts on Soviet affairs said Mr. Kosygin's stress on integration among the members of Comecon was aimed at overcoming ideological insecurity as more Eastern European countries extended economic ties to the West.

In a reference to the effects of the recession in the West, the

final document defended socialist economic cooperation.

"The superiority of socialist relations of productivity and the advantages in socialist cooperation on the level of planning become particularly noticeable in the light of the growing contradictions and the deeper evidence of crisis in the capitalist economy," the document said.

East-bloc regimes worry about economic penetration by the West, the experts said.

Wednesday, however, Mr. Kosygin spoke in favor of closer ties between Comecon and the European Economic Community.

With Hungary and other smaller Comecon countries concerned over the pressure on prices following oil and raw-material price increases by the Soviet Union last year, Mr. Kosygin stressed the need for a long-term energy program to include rationalized consumption by the Comecon countries.

The document listed first an accelerated raw material and energy program "based on responsible supply by the dynamically developing economies of the members," the document said.

Spain's biggest opposition street rally since the civil war was held last night in Bilbao, a Basque city of about 500,000 inhabitants.

Spanish media estimated the number of participants at 100,000 to 200,000. The demonstrators carried banners demanding freedom, amnesty and the reinstatement of workers fired for taking part in illegal strikes. They chanted, "A united people will never be defeated," and many gave clenched-fist salutes.

The demonstration had been authorized under a new law granting a limited right of assembly.

## King Urges Suarez Ministers To Carry Out Political Change

(Continued from Page 1)

lards to support the government so it can solve what he described as Spain's two main problems—"to overcome, through the hard work of all Spaniards, the present (economic) difficulties, and to make possible the clear and peaceful participation of all citizens in determining our political future."

Government sources said the government will lose no time in pushing on with reform.

They said the government will draw up and announce its program early next week. The Cortes (parliament) was called into session for Wednesday to debate and vote on a bill that will change the penal code, making opposition activities legal.

The Council of the Realm, the King's highest advisory body, has been called into session Monday. Its business is secret.

Leftist groups, meanwhile, scheduled new street demonstrations in support of political rights and the release of Spain's estimated 900 political prisoners.

**Bally in Bilbao**

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**Hassan Orders Assembly Vote**

BARAT, July 9 (Reuters).—King Hassan of Morocco announced yesterday that a general election would be held for a new parliament to be convened by next April.

It will be the first national legislative since parliament was dissolved in 1971 after an abortive military coup against the monarchy.

In a broadcast marking his 47th birthday and National Youth Day, the King said that elections for 800 communal, regional and municipal councils would be held starting at the end of the Moslem month of Ramadan which will coincide with September this year. These will be followed later by the parliamentary election.

## Britain Fears Mrs. Bloch May Be Dead

LONDON, July 9 (UPI).—British government officials said today that there is grave cause for concern that Mrs. Dora Bloch, a 74-year-old widow, who disappeared in Uganda after the Israeli rescue of more than 100 other hostages Sunday, may be dead.

The Foreign Office said that it has no confirmation of a Washington report that Mrs. Bloch was dragged screaming by two Ugandan plainclothes policemen from her hospital bed Sunday morning.

But officials said that there is growing concern that she may have died or been killed. Mrs. Bloch, a grandmother, holds British and Israeli nationalities.

**Seen By Official**

She was last seen by a British High Commission official in Kampala in a hospital there Sunday morning after the Israeli commando raid.

Since then, the Ugandan government has denied knowledge of her whereabouts.

The Foreign Office said that James Hennessey, Britain's high commissioner, who was ordered back to Kampala from leave here two days ago, saw President Idi Amin this morning. Earlier, he had been unable to do so.

Uganda's high commissioner in London, Frederick Isingoma, has been called twice to the Foreign Office, but officials said that he was unable to give any information about Mrs. Bloch.

**Heat Exchangers**

The energy flow from the new Superphenix will be almost five times as great. Its design will resemble that of Phenix except for the heat exchangers. The latter play two roles. They enable hot sodium from the reactor to transfer heat to a secondary sodium system, and they permit the latter, outside the reactor buildings, to heat water, producing steam.

While the French are proud of the Phenix operating record, it must be shut one week every two months so that a sixth of the fuel rods can be replaced and other maintenance can be done. The reactor is of the "pot" type—it is submerged in a pot of liquid sodium.

The French say that the fact that the Phenix pot is above ground does not increase the risk of sodium or plutonium spillage since the system is not under pressure. They attribute their lack of plumbing troubles to experience gained with the Repose reactor at the nearby Cadarache nuclear research center.

Rapide was an experimental device for testing fuel elements

**15 Laotians Flee To Thailand in Stolen Copter**

BANGKOK, July 9 (AP).—A Laotian police major stole a helicopter and flew it and 14 passengers to Thailand, officials reported today.

Maj. Phut Mingsun took the helicopter from Udon Thani Airport and flew it across the Mekong River to Udon, 35 miles south of the Laotian capital, yesterday, the officials said.

They said Maj. Phut, a police pilot who served under the neutralist government, which the United States backed, said he had been planning his escape for about six months.

He brought with him another police pilot, Capt. Nuchan Chaisorn, and their families.

That officials said Maj. Phut told them that he could no longer live in Laos because "there is no freedom for anybody." He said the two families want to live in the United States.

A Thai official said his government is holding the helicopter and would fine each of the 15 refugees \$25 illegal entry.

Since the Communists took over in Laos last year, more than 60,000 persons have fled to Thailand. Thousands have gone on to France and the United States.

**Kidnappers Free Italian**

FLORENCE, July 9 (AP).—Italian industrialist Romolo Bianchi, kidnapped in April, was released near here today. Police did not say whether any ransom was paid.

**Tokyo-Hanoi Phone Line**

TOKYO, July 9 (AP).—International telephone service between Tokyo and Hanoi will be inaugurated Thursday, it was announced today.

**Magnum view of Rome**

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Lunch: noon to 2:30 p.m.  
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Closed on Sundays.  
EDEN HOTEL  
47 Via Ludovico (near Via Veneto).

## Super Breeder Reactor Planned

## French Emphasize Nuclear Plants

By Walter Sullivan

MARCOULE, France (UPI).—By 1985, France expects to derive 68 per cent of its electricity from nuclear power plants, and by the end of the century 150 or more nuclear plants may be operating in a region smaller than Texas, making France probably the most fully nuclear-powered country on earth.

As a step in that direction, a breeder reactor is to be built with five times the power of the prototype plant now operating here in the south of France.

The latter, known as Phenix, is near the mouth of the Rhone River. It is the only full-scale breeder that, to date, has been able to function without serious difficulties.

The new plant, to be called Superphenix, will be at a site already in preparation on the Rhone, 30 miles west of Lyons.

**3-Nation Enterprise**

France will hold a 51-per-cent share in the enterprise. Italy will have 33 per cent and West Germany, 16 per cent. It will produce 1,200 megawatts.

The prototype U.S. breeder to be built at Clinch River, Tenn., will generate only 380 megawatts, and a start on its construction seems distant. The program has been hampered by memories of a 1968 accident at the Fermi breeder reactor near Detroit, in which some fuel elements melted, and by growing opposition to the breeder approach.

A breeder differs from ordinary reactors in that it can "breed" more fuel than it consumes. It is entirely or partly fueled by uranium-235, which constitutes less than 1 per cent of natural uranium. But fast neutrons released by the splitting of uranium-235 atoms are used to convert uranium-238 into plutonium-239, which can then be used as fuel, or to make weapons.

Since uranium-238 constitutes more than 99 per cent of natural uranium, breeders would stretch available uranium reserves far into the future.

**Troubles Averted**

On a tour of the Phenix plant engineers explained why they believe it is safe and why it has averted the troubles that have plagued similar plants in Britain and the Soviet Union.

Opposition to the breeder reactors is chiefly concerned with their large-scale production of plutonium, which is highly toxic as well as being potential bomb fuel. The technology is also one of extremes in terms of high temperature and intense neutron radiation.

For example, the core of the Phenix reactor, no larger in volume than an executive-type desk, generates enough heat to produce 1 per cent of France's electric requirements. This heat must be removed by rapid circulation of liquid sodium that is, itself, extremely hot.

There are still about 50,000 Frenchmen living in Algeria, which won independence in 1962.

During the current strain relations, all French citizens have been required to get French passports for leaving or enter Algeria (previously, an identity card sufficed) and all French doctors have been ordered out.

**Pope Deplores Slaying**

VATICAN CITY, July 9 (AP)—Pope Paul VI today said "firmly and bitterly" deplore the slaying of Bishop Jaquer.

The Pope's comment was in a telegram of condolence sent to Cardinal Duval and in public by the Vatican.

**South Africa Moves to Ease Unrest in Black Townships**

(Continued from Page 1)

M.C. Botha said that black schools will have three choices:

- Use of English as the teaching medium with Afrikaans as a subject.
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- Splitting the use of both languages on a 50-50 basis.

He said that the decision would be up to school principals acting on the recommendations of their school's committees and boards.

Black leaders welcomed the ruling. "I think it's what the African community is looking for," declared Soweto Mayor T.J. Mabhanga. "I think they'll be happy with it."

Manas Buthelesi, chairman of the Black Parents' Association, said: "We're very happy to hear about it but at the same time it is a little belated."

The announcement followed emergency consultations between white officials and a delegation of black leaders from Soweto who demanded that the compulsory use of Afrikaans, which is little understood by many Africans, be dropped.

Many militant black students regard Afrikaans, the language of the politically dominant Afrikaners who make up roughly two-thirds of South Africa's white population, as the language of their oppressors.

Proof of the government's sincerity should come shortly after black schools in Soweto

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PARIS, July 9 (UPI).—French radio said that the Soufriere volcano on the Caribbean island of Guadeloupe erupted yesterday, sending thousands of residents fleeing.

The reports said that a rift opened up on the volcano's flank yesterday morning and spewed forth gases, fumes, ash and mud.

Local authorities declared a state of pre-alert, the radio said. They called the situation not yet catastrophic, but said that if the eruption became more violent, two towns, Basse-Terre and Saint-Claude, would be in danger.

**6 Are Convicted Over Epidemic of Cholera in Naples**

NAPLES, July 9 (AP).—Four public health officials and a 31-year-old head of the Naples Police Authority have been convicted connection with the 1973 cholera epidemic that took 22 lives in the Naples area. All were sentenced to prison.

The court acquitted 40 defendants in the shabby business for lack of evidence.

The officials, convicted yesterday, were charged with negligence in making medical checks of coastal waters and failing to prohibit production of shellfish in polluted areas of the Bay of Naples.

Raimondo Rivieccio, president of the Naples Port Authority at the time of the outbreak, received a suspended five-month prison sentence and a fine of \$345.

He was charged with failing to comply with his official duties. Vincenzo Morante, chief public doctor for the Naples area, received a suspended four-month term and a fine of \$240 for failing to order the destruction of mussel beds in polluted waters.



the operators say, the river temperature is not raised significantly. At night only seven men are required to run the plant, which has been in operation three years.

## Consortium for Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 9 (UPI).—A European consortium will build a nuclear reactor factory in the state of Rio de Janeiro, the state nuclear power monopoly, Nuclebras, said yesterday.

Heavy equipment for the factory will be provided by two West German firms, Kraftwerk Union and G.E.H., and an Austrian company, Voest Alpine.

Contracts for the construction were signed Wednesday as part of a continuing program of nuclear development technology between West Germany and Brazil under the terms of an agreement signed last year.

The reactor factory will begin operation at the beginning of 1979, a Nuclebras spokesman said. It will produce steam generally systems for a nuclear reactor which will be ready in 1982.

Total investments in the factory are estimated at 1.5 billion or major (\$139 million), and a major part of the equipment will be made in Brazil, the spokesman said.

**Bishop Slain In Algiers on Busy Street**

ALGERS, July 9 (UPI).—An unidentified assailant yesterday stabbed to death the Most Rev. Gaston-Marie Jaquer, Roman Catholic auxiliary bishop of Algiers, in a street filled with lunchtime crowds.

Algerian President Houari Boumedienne sent condolences to Bishop Jaquer's superior, Etienne Cardinal Duval, archbishop of Algiers.

The assailant got away. Police could ascribe no motive for the killing but theorized possible religious or nationalist fanaticism.

Algeria is 99-per-cent Moslem but other religions have been tolerated. On the other hand, relations between France and Algeria have been strained recently over such issues as France's refusal to take sides in Algeria's quarrel with Morocco over the former Spanish Sahara.

**30 Years in Country**

Bishop Jaquer, 72, was born in Brian, France, in 1904. He was described by a friend as "a gentle soul without an enemy in the world." He lived most of his life in Algeria.

As Bishop Jaquer was walking to church, a man about 25 jumped out of the front seat of a moving car, stabbed him five times and jumped back into the car, which sped away. The bishop collapsed in a pool of blood and died shortly after being taken to a hospital.

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## 2 Sailors Crossing Top of World

By Egil Pettersen

THOMSON, Norway, July 9 (AP)—A 66-year-old retired New York stockbroker is again trying to sail 3,200 miles across the top of the world in a 41-foot sailboat but the Soviet Union wants him to turn back.

It is the second time that Walter Levering is making the attempt. Last year, Norwegian authorities persuaded him to suspend his effort because he had started too late to avoid hazardous ice.

Again this year the Russians say that Mr. Levering and his Norwegian shipmate, shipbuilder Norvald Dirks, who were last reported to be near Tavris Island, at the southern tip of Novaya Zemlya, are in danger from ice and should abandon their plan to sail the northern sea route to Point Barrow, Alaska.

But Norwegian press accounts, pointing out that the region—

well above the Arctic Circle—is in a period of 24-hour daylight, hint that the Russians' real reason for wanting Mr. Levering to drop his project is strategic.

They quote Norwegian weather stations as saying that the water between Novaya Zemlya and the Soviet mainland is free of ice and say that Mr. Levering's course leads through waters the Soviet Navy regards as of great strategic value.

Temperatures in the area where Mr. Levering's boat, the North Star, was last reported are about 50 degrees Fahrenheit, Norwegian sources say.

Mr. Levering's entire course lies south of polar ice, through the Northeast Passage, which Soviet ships travel between mid-July and the end of September conveyed by icebreakers and observation planes.

The Northeast Passage was first traveled in 1878-1879 by A.E. Nordenskiöld in the Swedish ship

Vega and the Soviet icebreaker Sibirskiy completed the passage in a single season in 1932.

Emergency Use

Mr. Levering's boat is equipped with a radio, radar and a 20-horsepower motor—all of which he said he will use only in case of emergency.

Repeated messages from Norwegian coastal radio and from Soviet radio stations in Murmansk have drawn no response.

Mr. Levering, who is in the third week of what he projected as a four-month voyage, has lived in Norway for the last two years.

Although his trip has not created diplomatic difficulties as such, it has involved the U.S. Embassies in Moscow and Oslo in passing on the Russians' request that he turn back.

Nonetheless, at last report, Mr. Levering had taken on supplies in a Soviet port and was planning to push on.

## Visit to U.S. Cut Short by Soviet Ships

2 Vessels' Captains  
Cite Poor Treatment

By Ken Ringle

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—The Soviet government has abruptly canceled plans for two of its sailing ships to visit other U.S. ports this summer and has ordered them to return to the Soviet Union.

The ships are the 370-foot four-master Krusenstern, one of the stars of the Tall Ships parade in New York City on the Fourth of July and the largest ship in the fleet, and the bark Tovaritch, a sister ship of the U.S. Coast Guard's Eagle.

Leon Schertler, vice-president of Operation Sail, said the captains of the two ships read statements before leaving that charged poor treatment in Newport, R.I., during a four-day visit there that preceded the Fourth of July parade, and threats against the ships in New York City.

The Krusenstern had been scheduled to arrive in Baltimore tomorrow for a three-day visit and the Tovaritch had been scheduled for a stop in Boston.

Murmansk, Odessa

Officials of Operation Sail in New York City said they were notified late Wednesday afternoon that the visits were canceled. The Krusenstern and Tovaritch weighed anchor within hours for Murmansk and Odessa, respectively, the officials said.

But Mr. Schertler said the cancellation of the visits was actually due to a sudden and mysterious order from Moscow.

"The captain and the crew of the Krusenstern were excited about coming to Baltimore. They had planned to visit Washington and were looking forward to the big crab feast and all the events there," Mr. Schertler said.

Distant Anchorage

Mr. Schertler, who handled most of the negotiations that brought the Russians to New York City in the first place, conceded that Capt. T.G. Schneider of the Krusenstern had been unhappy with his ship's distant anchorage and water-supply problems in Newport, and said the ship had received several threats in New York City from the Jewish Defense League.

"But these were minor things. We had them a secure, high-visibility anchorage in New York. They were happy," he said.

Despite the pullout by the Krusenstern, seven other Tall Ships will be in Baltimore to participate in that city's Operation Sail.



ALL MEETS THE QUEEN—World heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali chatting with Queen Elizabeth after a dinner at the British Embassy in Washington.

## Queen Elizabeth Arrives in N.Y.C. For Honorary Citizen Ceremony

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth of Britain arrived in New York City today to continue her Bicentennial visit, after a two-day stay in Washington.

The monarch and her husband Prince Philip stepped ashore at the Battery, on the lower tip of Manhattan, from the royal yacht Britannia. They were driven to Federal Hall on Wall Street where the Queen was to be proclaimed an honorary citizen of New York City.

A small plane trailing a banner that read "England Get Out of Ireland" flew by as the Queen and Prince Philip left the yacht at the Battery.

The royal couple arrived at the Battery on the 200th anniversary of the pulling down by American patriots there of a two-ton statue of the Queen's ancestor, King George III, shortly after the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed.

About 200 persons cheered the royal couple as they boarded a Royal Air Force jet at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., for a flight to Newark, N.J., where the Britannia awaited them for the short cruise across the Hudson River to New York City.

## Suharto Plans Visit To India Next Year

JAKARTA, July 9 (Reuters)—President Suharto will visit India next year to promote bilateral relations, B.R. Bhagat, the leader of an Indian parliamentary mission, said after meeting the President yesterday.

Mr. Bhagat said that India shared Mr. Suharto's view that the Indian Ocean should become a zone of peace and neutrality.

## Eviction Ordered For 24 Awaiting Jesus' Return

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 9 (AP)—Federal Judge Paul Williams signed an order yesterday to evict 24 persons from a house in Granville, Ark., where they have been waiting for more than nine months for the second coming of Jesus.

A spokesman for U.S. Marshal Lee Owens said that the marshal probably would not attempt to enforce the order until at least next week. Judge Williams said that he probably would give Mr. Owens a week to enforce the order but the document did not include a time limit.

"We've tried every way we know to get them to leave voluntarily and they won't leave," Judge Williams said last week.

The vigil began Sept. 29 in a three-bedroom \$15,000 brick house owned by Gene Nance. The vigil keepers, all related by blood or marriage, say that they got two messages from God on Sept. 29, that the second coming of Jesus was near and that they should remain in the house until then.

After the vigil began, Mr. Nance quit making payments on his mortgage with the Farmers Home Administration. Mr. Nance and his wife were named defendants in the suit filed on behalf of the administration.

A warranty deed, dated March 1, 1976, gave title of the home to the United States. The Nances were notified March 24 that they should vacate the property by April 1.

## Italy Quake Toll Is 978

UDINE, Italy, July 9 (AP)—The death toll for the earthquake which devastated a vast area of Italy rose to 978.

Wins at Least 12 of 18 Delegates

## Ford Is Victor Over Reagan At North Dakota Convention

By Edward Walsh

FARGO, N.D., July 9 (AP)—President Ford won an important victory here yesterday, capturing at least 12 and possibly 14 of North Dakota's 18 delegates to the Republican National Convention.

The slate of delegates, approved almost unanimously by the North Dakota Republican Convention after the state party chairman had maneuvered to elect a post-state floor fight, consisted of 12 Ford delegates and 4 supporters of the President's rival for the Republican nomination, former California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

The remaining two delegates indicated that they were uncommitted, although the state Republican chairman, Allan Young, predicted that both would vote for Mr. Ford at the Aug. 16 national convention in Kansas City.

## Mrs. Nixon Is Partially Paralyzed

LONG BEACH, Calif., July 9 (AP)—Pat Nixon remained in serious condition today after suffering a stroke that caused partial paralysis. Doctors said the outlook for the wife of former President Richard Nixon was "more optimistic" but the "next 48 hours will be critical."

Dr. John Lungren, the Nixon family physician, said Mrs. Nixon's blood pressure had returned to normal after a "slight elevation" during the night. However, he said Mrs. Nixon was still in a "life-threatening stage" and would remain so for the next two or three days.

Dr. Lungren said Mrs. Nixon underwent diagnostic tests during the night that indicated her brain waves were "within normal limits" as were the partial results of a spinal fluid test.

At a briefing, Dr. Lungren said Mrs. Nixon was able to walk with assistance.

Small Hemorrhage

The physician said she apparently had suffered a small hemorrhage of the right cerebral cortex of her brain. He said he did not think she was still in hemorrhaging.

Earlier, Dr. John Mosier, a neurologist, said Mrs. Nixon would probably walk again, but added, "She may not walk normally." Pressures in her life "certainly could have been a contributing factor" toward the stroke, Dr. Mosier said.

The stroke caused "moderate South Paralysis" of Mrs. Nixon's left arm and leg and side of her face, which in turn caused a "slight shuffling" of speech, Dr. Mosier said.

Yesterday, Secret Service agents called an ambulance for Mrs. Nixon and she was accompanied by the 30-mile trip from the residence of her husband, Richard Nixon, to the hospital.

Mr. Nixon slipped out of Memorial Hospital Medical Center only an hour after his wife's arrival and apparently returned to San Clemente.

Daughters Visit

The couple's other daughter, Fanny Cox, arrived from New York and she and Mrs. Eisenhower visited with their mother at the hotel about 9:15 p.m. before joining their father at San Clemente.

President Ford and his challenger for the Republican presidential nomination, Ronald Reagan, called Mr. Nixon at the hospital.

"It could be serious," a White House spokesman quoted Mr. Nixon as telling the President.

Mrs. Nixon suffered the stroke Wednesday while reading, Dr. Mosier said.

S. Africa Hikers Die of Exposure in Snow

CARETOWN, July 9 (AP)—Two youths and a man on a hike organized by an adventure school died of exposure last night in snow-covered mountains near the town, rescuers said yesterday.

Three others in an original group of 53 were hospitalized for exposure.



United Press International

BACK IN AMERICA—After seven years in self-exile, draft resister Frits Eflaw, 29, returned to New York from London as an alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention. His mother and a sister met him.

## Judge Lets Returned Draft Dodger Go to the Democratic Convention

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—An U.S. draft dodger back from his self-imposed seven-year exile in England won permission today to attend the Democratic National Convention as an alternate delegate and plead for amnesty for others like himself.

Because of a prior agreement with the U.S. government, Frits Eflaw was not arrested when he landed yesterday at Kennedy International Airport.

Instead, he appeared today before a magistrate in Brooklyn and was released on \$5,000 bond, with the stipulation that he return to Oklahoma City no later than July 26 to answer draft-dodging charges there.

## Concorde Operation Proves As Expected, FAA Tests Show

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—The administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration said today that a monthlong check of Concorde supersonic jet flights into Dulles airport confirmed initial findings that the French-British built plane was about as noisy as U.S. planes on landing and about twice as noisy on takeoff.

"No surprises occurred in connection with the Dulles operation," administrator John McLucas said at a news conference after a month's check on the Concorde's operations into the airport located about 20 miles outside of Washington in Virginia.

A report released by the FAA showed that noise measurements for 45 Concorde flights at Dulles last month were approximately the same as those recorded in May when the jet began service to the United States.

Departure noise levels were measured at 105 to 130 Effective Perceived Noise Decibels and approach levels varied from 115 to 130, the findings showed. In contrast, the FAA said that a Boeing 707-500 jet, which is one of the noisiest planes in the U.S. fleet, produces 113 decibels on takeoff and 118 decibels on landing. An increase of 10 decibels on the EFND scale represents a doubling of loudness.

Sonic Boom Recorded

Mr. McLucas said that one Concorde-produced sonic boom was recorded by FAA monitoring equipment on an Air Force plane near Asbury Park, N.J., on June 26. He said that French officials had been advised and they assured him there would be no repeat of the incident. Sonic booms are prohibited by FAA regulations.

Mr. McLucas said that there had been no community reaction to the Air Force sonic boom.

The Concorde is being tested for 16 months at Dulles before Transportation Secretary William Coleman Jr. renders a decision on whether the plane can fly into other U.S. airports.

Mr. Coleman's decision to test the Concorde at Dulles and New York's Kennedy airport was blocked when the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, operator of Kennedy, placed a six-month ban on Concorde flights. Dulles is operated by the FAA.

A Sept. 13 hearing on whether the Concorde may use Kennedy has been scheduled in New York by U.S. District Judge Milton Pollack.

NATO Maneuvers Planned for Autumn

CASTEAU, Belgium, July 9 (Reuters)—NATO's European commander, Gen. Alexander Haig, today announced a series of maneuvers involving troops of every allied nation.

A statement by Gen. Haig's office here at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe said the maneuvers would begin next month and end in late October.

Gov. Boren said he believes Oklahoma cannot wait until the regular session of the Legislature begins in January to enact a new law because "I believe very firmly... the death penalty does serve as a deterrent to crime."

He said he thought a new law could be enacted in five days because the state should pattern it on the statute in one of the three states approved by the Supreme Court.

The U.S. Supreme Court, in rulings last Friday and Tuesday, declared the death-penalty laws of Oklahoma, Louisiana and North Carolina unconstitutional.

But upheld similar statutes enacted in Georgia, Texas and Florida that allow judges and juries to decide sentences but give them guidelines for doing so.

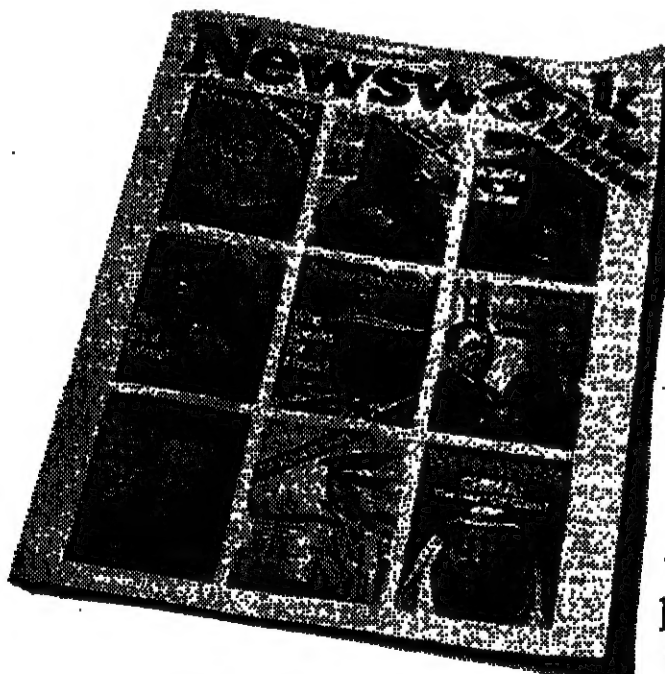
The Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that Oklahoma's mandatory capital punishment for a limited number of crimes was unconstitutional because it was cruel and unusual punishment.

The court said the death penalty may not be generally imposed under laws that make it mandatory.

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## The History of the World in weekly instalments.



Philip Graham, one of the key figures in the shaping of Newsweek, had a very clear idea of what he wanted the magazine to be:

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## The Death Penalty Cases in U.S.

We have argued for years, as strongly and as persuasively as we know how, for the abolition of the death penalty. And the decision of the Supreme Court the other day upholding the constitutionality of this punishment does not change that argument in the slightest. The court was ruling on whether the federal and state governments have power to impose death sentences, not on whether they should exercise that power. The arguments against imposition of the death penalty—based as they are on moral grounds—are just as valid today as they were before the court spoke.

The question put to the justices was whether a death sentence invariably violates the Constitution's bar against "cruel and unusual punishments." Seven of the nine justices ruled that it does not, although several of those in the majority recognized that the punishments barred by this clause change over time with the "evolving standards of decency" of a society. This keeps open the possibility that at some future date the court can be persuaded to reverse this decision if it believes that national standards of decency no longer condone capital punishment.

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In the interim, it is important to focus on what the court has and has not done. The pivotal opinions—written jointly by Justices Potter Stewart, Lewis F. Powell and John Paul Stevens—have left the states a large amount of discretion. They have ruled out statutes imposing death sentences on everyone convicted of first-degree murder, but they left open the constitutionality of statutes imposing a death sentence on all those guilty of a particular kind of first-degree murder, such as a murder committed by a prisoner serving a life sentence. They have also left undecided the constitutionality of a death sentence imposed for crimes, such as rape or armed robbery, in which a death did not occur. Our hunch, from reading between the lines, is that a majority of the court will sustain some narrowly drawn

mandatory death statutes in the future but will hold unconstitutional use of the death penalty for crimes less than murder.

Also contained in the three justices' opinions is a blueprint of the kind of judicial proceedings states must adopt if they choose to reinstate the death penalty and if they hope to have their statutes survive very long. Basically it calls for a two-part proceeding—a trial in which punishment is the issue—guided by statutory standards which set out the factors to be considered in choosing between life and death. In addition, a state must provide a thorough review mechanism in which an appellate court can make a judgment about the fairness of the proceedings and the evenhandedness with which the death penalty is imposed. We expect, again from reading between the lines, that the court will move in the direction of requiring both the jury and a judge to concur before the death penalty can be imposed and to begin to provide more guidance on what elements can be properly considered.

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All of this suggests a certain squeamishness on the part of the justices when they confront death penalty cases. That is as it should be. "Death for whatever crime and under all circumstances," as Justice William J. Brennan wrote in dissent, "is truly an awesome punishment. The calculated killing of a human being by the state involves, by its very nature, a denial of the executed person's humanity." While we do not fault the court's majority for deciding these cases as it did, particularly in light of the recent affirmation by 35 state legislatures of their desire to retain the death penalty, we do think it points out a weakness of our national values. If Justices Stewart, Powell and Stevens are right in their conclusion that "evolving standards of decency" mark the progress of a maturing society, have not yet come to exclude legal killing by the state, it is not a black mark against them but rather against the society in which we all live.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The Royal Progress

The great-great-great-granddaughter of King George III is a very welcome visitor to Washington in this summer of celebration. On her arrival in this country, Elizabeth II spoke gracefully of the American Revolution. Her presence invites reflection on our complicated kinship over the succeeding generations. It is the fate of monarchs in this century to occupy mainly symbolic positions. Symbolic of what, exactly? This royal visit speaks of a relationship, but on each side of it there is at present a curious double image that only time can bring into better focus.

On the U.S. side, the peculiar nature of our recent politics is summarized in the present state of the presidency. Mr. Ford fits comfortably in that tremendous job. But he is the only man to have been both vice-president and president without having been elected to either office. There is more than one way to look at the events that brought him to the White House. You could say that they show the Constitution to be more vulnerable to betrayal than most Americans would have thought. Or you could say that they prove Americans to be unexpectedly determined to enforce that Constitution at any cost. Both statements are true. But it will take a good deal more history to show which is most important.

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In looking at Britain, the double images are even more perplexing. It is a tightly homogeneous kingdom, the product of centuries of common culture and institutions. Yet it is also, of all the world's great countries, the most immediately imperiled by regional and ethnic separatism. The sporadic guerrilla warfare in Northern Ireland, sullen and insoluble, is now in its seventh year. Meanwhile, the Scottish national movement is becoming a genuine force in British politics.

People who live in Britain and see its economy from the inside perceive stability and a steady if slow rise in living standards.

People watching from the outside, in contrast, have a great sense of British decline because they keep comparing its performance with that of the rest of Europe, whose enormously rapid boom the British have not shared. Judged by its own past, Britain is getting along quite adequately. Judged by its neighbors and competitors, it is in serious trouble.

The capacity of British industry to produce equipment of the highest sophistication and quality—jet aircraft engines, for example, or nuclear reactors—is demonstrated continuously. At the same time, through a strange lethargy, British industry has lost huge shares of its traditional world markets. The country has been through a wildfire inflation on a scale suggesting a profound loss of the government's authority over its people. Yet there is no government in the world that is now administering as rigorous and successful a system of wage controls as Britain's over the past year.

All of these conflicting perceptions are equally true. It is the odd and unsettling nature of the present period that the world will have to wait a while to see which of these truths turns out to mark the central flow of British history, and which are merely transitory cross-currents. There is a body of opinion holding that Britain's weaknesses and afflictions belong to the short term—and, more than most countries, its strengths are good for the long haul. The challenge is, as usual, to survive the short term.

Our visitor presides over this prospect with the discretion and equanimity of a ruler who has been divorced from politics. Her function is to remind people—and not only Britons—who they are and where they came from. Many eminent people will come to the United States this year. But because her ancestors were once our sovereigns, Queen Elizabeth's presence is an extraordinary contribution to the year's commemorations.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### More Uncertainty in Spain

The hopes raised by the resignation of Franco's last Premier have been quickly followed by a return to the uncertainty and frustration which marked the last few months of the government of Mr. Arias. The new Premier is not, after all, one of the leaders of the reformist wing of the previous government, but a man who is little known to the Spanish public and whose career has been made in the National Movement—the official political organization of the old regime. As minister of the National

Movement in the outgoing government, Mr. Suarez spoke eloquently in the Cortes in favor of the law legalizing political parties, and since being named premier he has promised to speed up the government's program for reforms. Yet the leading liberals in the previous government have refused to serve under him and he has formed a Cabinet composed mainly of personal friends—people who, like himself, can be classified as reformers only within the context of the National Movement.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

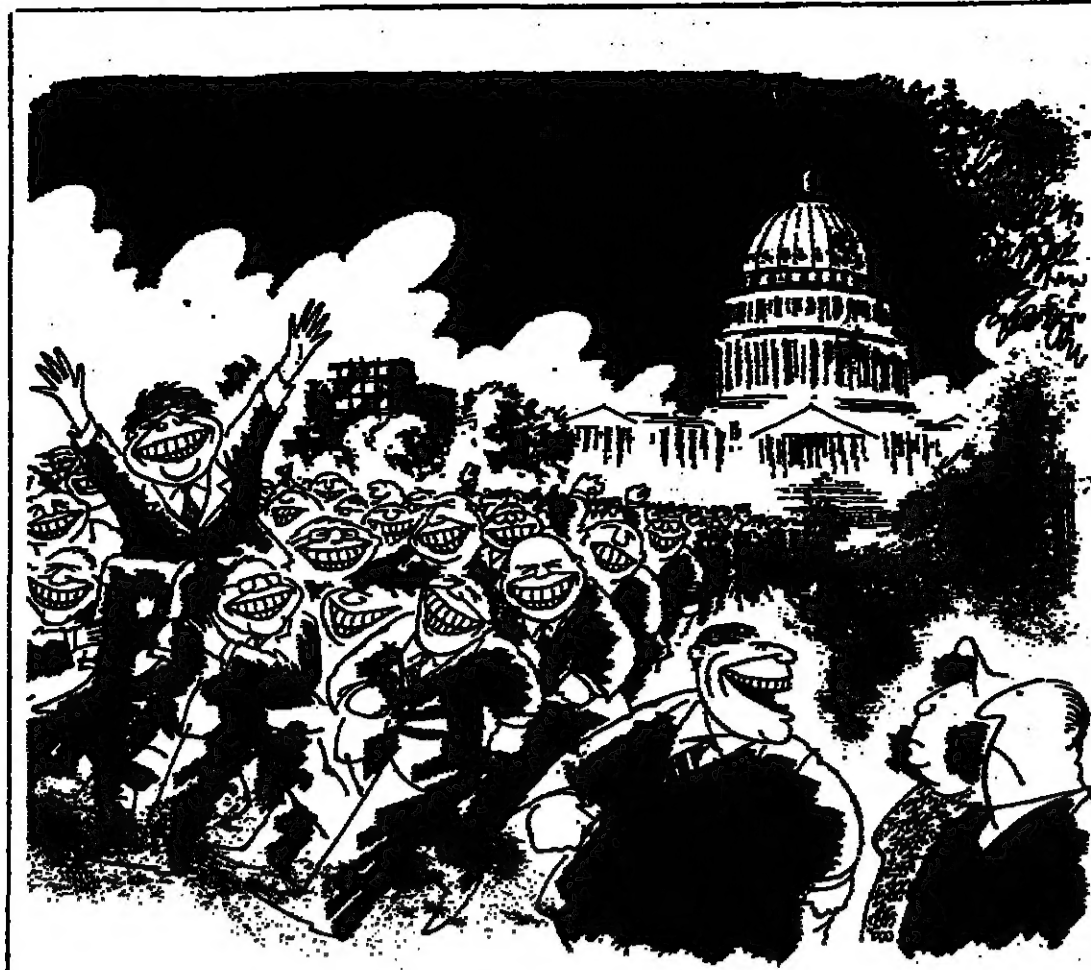
July 10, 1901

PARIS.—The highest degree from the University of Paris, that of *docteur ès lettres*, was for the first time conferred upon a woman yesterday. Signorina Carlotta Cipriani, a beautiful Italian girl, is the new doctor of letters, which, as the *Figaro* remarks, is a very welcome change from law and medicine.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 10, 1826

LISBON.—Gen. Gomes da Costa, who seized the reins of government last month, following a military revolt, was himself unseated this morning by a coup d'état carried out by Gen. Carmona, one of the ministers whom Gen. Gomes da Costa dropped only a few days ago from his Cabinet. The situation remains confused.



'Unfortunately There's Still the Formality of the Election...'

## Convention: Sense of History...

By David S. Broder

NEW YORK.—It is an article of faith among the thousands of reporters and spectators gathered here for the Democratic National Convention on Monday that it is going to be a dull affair. The nomination has been Jimmy Carter's for more than a month. There are no major fights on platform, rules or credentials, and no prospect of any rebellion against Carter's choice of a running mate.

What a yawn. A prime-time bore.

Baloney. This convention will be boring only to those in the United States who judge their regular evening television fare by the number of corpses displayed each half-hour and the ingenuity of the scriptwriters in arranging for their disposal.

### Fascinating Moment

For those here and across the country who have a sense of history and a love of this land and its system of self-government, this has to be a fascinating moment.

The Democratic party is our oldest political institution, an unbroken link with Jefferson and the Founders, the source of 13 of our presidents. It is also perhaps the most diverse social institution in this land, embracing within its ranks the grandchildren of slaves and slaveholders, all of the immigrant tribes, the leaders of the academic and artistic and business worlds, of organized and unorganized labor—to say nothing of the majority of all functioning professional and amateur politicians in this Republic.

Yet, increasingly, this extraordinary institution exists—like Brigadoon—only four days every fourth year, when its elected delegates meet in a convention hall. Legally and functionally, the national convention is the Democratic party, and nothing else so thoroughly symbolizes the party in the public's mind.

In 1968 and 1972, the Democratic conventions—as seen on television—symbolized violence and discord, riots in the streets and insults in the aisles. The people judged, and rightly so, that a party which could not govern itself was not ready to govern the country.

### Not This Year

That will not be the case this year. Any journalist who does not recognize that as a news story of some significance doesn't deserve the assignment here.

Historically, the great function of the national convention was to select the presidential candidate. But since the advent of television, public opinion polls and presidential primaries, that function has atrophied. The last convention that went beyond one ballot was in 1952, and this year will not break the skein.

In modern times, the real role of the convention has been, not to pick the nominee, but to ratify the choice dictated by the primaries and the polls. But that is no empty gesture, because it is by no means an assured result. A nominee may win his majority in the primaries, but he establishes the legitimacy of his credentials as a presidential contender only in convention hall.

The acquiescence of his party must be attained there, or his candidacy in the general election is foredoomed. If you doubt that, consider the fate of Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968 and George McGovern in 1972, or what happened to Barry Goldwater in the Republican National Convention of 1964.

The real drama of this convention lies in Jimmy Carter's efforts to be accepted as the legitimate leader of the Democratic party. That drama is heightened, not only because of the disasters that occurred the last two times the Democrats met, but because of who Jimmy Carter is.

He is the first non-Washington candidate selected to lead the Democrats since they became the party of the national government in 1932. Adlai Stevenson was nominated from the governorship of Illinois, but he was the choice of the incumbent Democratic president, Harry S. Truman, and represented no break in Democratic tradition.

Carter represents a real break with the past. He won primary victories as a critic of the "wasteful, inefficient government" created by the Democrats, who have controlled Congress for the past four decades and the White House for most of the time. This convention will offer the first measure of his ability to enlist the willing support of those same congressional Democrats—who have, incidentally, become increasingly resistant to the commands of strong executives in the past eight years.

Carter is also the first real Southerner freely chosen as the Democratic nominee since Civil War days. Lyndon Johnson of Texas had to become president by succession before he could win in convention hall.

In this sense, the Georgian's acceptance by the blacks, who have earned more influence in the Democratic party than in any other national organization, symbolizes the final healing of the wounds of the Civil War.

### Testing of Wills

But there are still many white Democrats from outside the South—in labor unions, in religious and ethnic groups and in academics—who have not lost their fear of the stereotyped "niggers" of Dixie. Coming to terms with them represents as much of a challenge to Carter as does the

latent struggle with those entrenched congressional Democratic powers skeptical of all "outsiders."

Those who cannot see the drama in this testing of wills and this transfer of power are blind to the essential and exquisite workings of our political system. Those who sneer at the convention as tedious or dull might as well sneer at democracy itself.

Without successful conventions, there can be no viable political parties; without viable political parties, there can be no hope of responsible government.

The United States suffered when the Republicans destroyed themselves in the Cow Palace in 1964, and when the Democrats fragmented in 1968 and 1972. A successful Democratic convention is a piece of work as worthy of watching and cheering as a successful moon-rocket launch. And its effects will be a lot longer-lasting.

## ...and 'Strike Out the Negative'

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—The last time the Democrats invaded New York to nominate a presidential candidate, H. L. Mencken paused around the 100th ballot and knocked off a late night lead to the Baltimore Sun. "Everything is uncertain in this convention but one thing," he wrote, "John W. Davis will never be nominated."

Shortly thereafter, when Davis was in fact nominated, Mencken merely said: "I wonder whether those idiots in Baltimore will know enough to strike out the negative."

Well, everything is certain this time except the identity of Jimmy Carter's vice-president, and how Walter Cronkite and the other television stars are going to keep the country from going to sleep. All predictions are that the convention is going to be the biggest flop in New York since Mayor Abraham Beame's last budget, but there are some consolations.

When you look back at those 1972 nominating conventions in Miami Beach that gave us Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew versus George McGovern and Tom Eagleton, you have to think that maybe the popularity polls are giving President Ford and Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan a bum rap.

George Gallup in his latest exploration of the U.S. mind, tells us that popular enthusiasm for these three leading candidates this year is not unbounded, which is scarcely Page 1 news. But he adds the surprising fact that they fall far below the "highly favorable" ratings of Nixon, McGovern, and most of the other presidential candidates measured at roughly

comparable times in the presidential elections of the last quarter century.

For example, Carter gets 25 per cent on the "highly favorable" index as compared to 22 per cent for Ford and Reagan, whereas Nixon got 40 per cent and McGovern 23 per cent in August of '72. Nixon got 26 per cent in May of 1968, and Johnson polled 59 per cent to Goldwater's 16 per cent in May of 1964.

It's almost enough to strain belief in polling, if not in democracy, for with the benefit of hindsight, you have to wonder whether Ford and Carter don't deserve a much higher rating. I speak not of Reagan out of respect for the laws of fate.

Carter has conquered the Democratic party the way Lindeberg conquered the Atlantic and John Glenn led the U.S. way into outer space. On this same basis—unknown boys conquer the unknown—the Democrats, if they are wise, after the tall ships Bicentennial regatta and Queen Elizabeth, would be giving Jimmy a ticker-tape parade on Monday instead of a convention.

### South Returns

He has, after all, brought the South back into the Democratic party, and vice versa. He has challenged the old men and assumptions of both parties. He has revived discussion about the original moral values of the nation, and has even challenged the secular prejudice that religious faith is an ideological belief in the co-existence of the improbable. Followed by people who have "lost or never had the capacity for a clear and realistic thought."

It could be, of course, that the agonistic world of the big U.S. cities, which have more electoral votes than the Bible Belt of the South and the Middle West, will destroy Carter in November. He

policy and political repercussions. There has already been a marked tendency in virtually all societies, regardless of ideology, for large numbers of people to abandon the country in favor of the city which, in less mechanized areas, helps reduce total agricultural output while at the same time increasing the demand for it. And as elements together foster urban crowding, poverty and even terrorism.

### Food Prices

Nor is it demonstrably feasible to meet the problem by raising food prices in order to keep a rural area those who work thereby earn more money with reducing expensive consumption in the towns. Poland is an excellent case in point.

When Warsaw's Premier, in last month, announced 30 to 100 per cent food cost increases, the workers rose up in wild striking on an almost nationwide basis. Factories ceased their output, mass demonstrations flared, and the whole project was called off by a wobbly government.

The Soviet Union, which exports a region once regarded as "Europe's breadbasket," has been in serious trouble since 1972, now must spend vast sums, hard currency or gold, to ease food shortages—while, the same time, a relatively free population, gradually becoming used to a better life, require more and more to eat. Why the word "relatively" and "usually" should be stressed, and the process is immutable.

### Dried Up

Meanwhile West Europe is longer in a position to supply of accumulating mountains of meat, butter and other foods in the European Community's common agricultural policy has managed to produce but neither consumes nor to export. All this of edible or drinkable goods in beef to champagne are being drugged up by the bright, cloudless summer skies.

All this focuses huge attention on the United States as a source of salvation. This year's winter wheat crop (75 per cent of the total) is expected to be the second largest in U.S. history.

There has been a high crop over from last year's, with stocks, corn and soybeans still valuable for feeders in Europe. The United States certainly be in shape to help hard-hit world which is not to make a bigger demand to ever on our largesse. How we respond?

### The Smiler

If only Jimmy Carter would, for once, stop smiling! (Figurehead, Stockholm Museum, HTT, June 30).

REGINA BUCHI

### UN and Entebbe

Kurt Waldheim, the secretary-general of the United Nations, has issued a statement condemning the Israeli incursion in Uganda to rescue 102 hostages. Not once did the Austrian bother to allude to the hijacking of an aircraft of innocent civilians nor did he explain how four terrorists sud-

### Lafayette, We Are...

How appropriate that Gen. Lafayette be honored with a memorial service on July 4 at Piegus Cemetery, where he is buried in a tomb containing U.S. soil. Members of both French and American armed forces plus high-ranking dignitaries were invited to attend. Gen. Lafayette must certainly be considered as one of the founding fathers of the United States of America. He committed himself and everything he had to the creation of our country, standing firmly for independence, liberty and equality. Without him our forefathers would have failed. Thus it seemed ironic and in extremely bad taste that the small group of French and U.S. citizens, not having been invited to the service but having gone out of their way in respect of our friend, were refused entrance to the cemetery and were literally shut out by police officers who were "forced" to

close the large wooden doors leading to the grounds.

I say "forced," as the policemen were as disgusted as I was. There was no security threat, as an ample number of police were on hand and could have frisked each person wanting to go in. In my opinion the whole thing was a slap in the face of the democratic principles Lafayette fought so hard for. He may be dead, but if his spirit lives on I hope it had an appointment far from Piegus on July 4, 1976.

J. DAVID PAGE

Paris.

Paris.

G.N. GRANT.



# 'Europe Plus Thirty' May Become the Forecaster of a Better Future

By Nicholas Valéry

BRUSSELS, July 9.—It is coming to fruition, a vast information and forecasting program—Europe Plus Thirty—could provide Europeans with a clearer picture of their economic, personal and social future.

The Europe Plus Thirty Institute has been outlined in an as yet unpublished report currently on restricted circulation among European parliamentarians and civil servants.

The plan's future will be the subject of study by the EEC Commission in the fall. The Institute, whose existence is still far from certain, is being eagerly anticipated by some of the more progressively minded scholars within the EEC.

## Reaching End

The idea of Europe Plus Thirty sprang from the awareness that since the 1940s Europe has been more and more on the receiving end of events shaped outside its boundaries and/or of global effects—whether the energy crisis, the EEC Commission's decision to try to force an instrument that would look beyond the five-year horizon—30 years ahead in fact.

It therefore set up a 26-strong project team, following ministerial approval in January, 1974. It was chaired by Lord Kennet (former British parliamentary secretary for housing and local government) and comprised leading European academics, managers and scientists (like Dr. Ludwig Boelkow, chairman of Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Hoehn; Prof. Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics, and Professor Umberto

Colombo, director of corporate research, Montedison).

The team started by commissioning a 235,000 (\$450,000) research study from scientists drawn from leading European universities—notably the science policy research unit, Sussex University, which it directed and analyzed itself. It has only just completed its task—and its two-volume report is now on restricted circulation among European parliamentarians and civil servants.

It will be officially published in September by Cambridge University Press, and the Europe Plus Thirty debate is then expected to move into the public arena.

The report, in essence, notes that while the "scientific" competence of U.S. forecasting units (or "think tanks") is often very high, it is not always matched by their political, historical or philosophical competence. It therefore sets out the feasibility of establishing a long-range economic, political, social, and scientific institute and details how much it should cost.

This projected Europe Plus Thirty Institute should have an ideal complement of some 50-75 civil servants, economists, futurists, politicians and scientists, says the report (under 20 would be useless, over 75 unnecessary).

This "mix" would provide Europe with a powerful, comprehensive forecasting tool—it would not create just another "think tank."

The Institute's job, amongst other things, would be to foresee crises, determine inflation levels and their underlying causes,

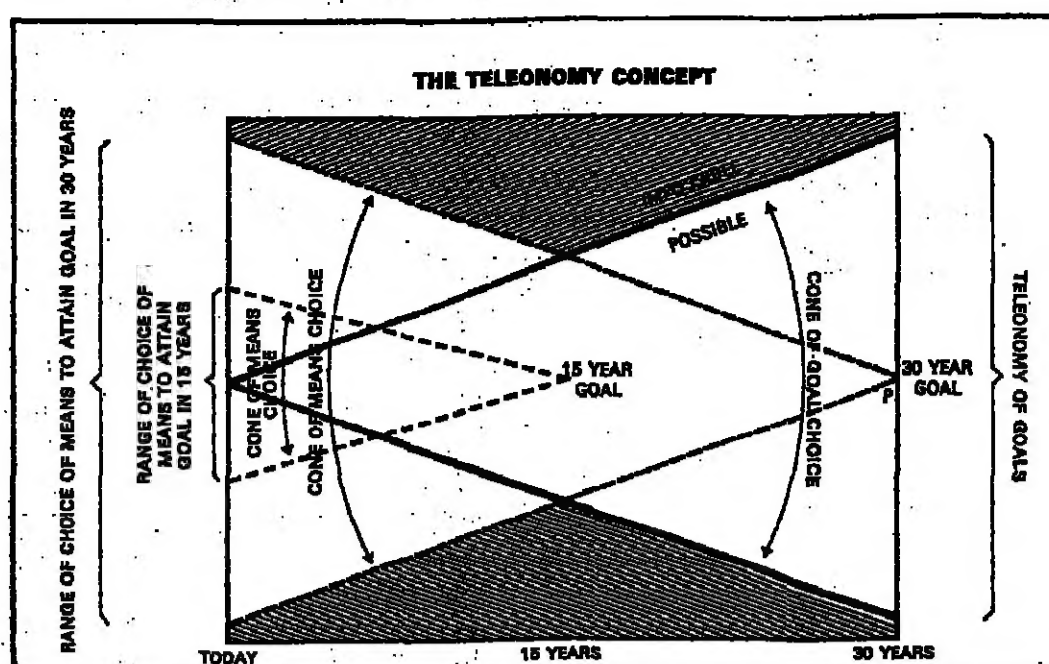


Diagram shows the future as an ever widening cone of possible situations; every choice within it is possible, everything outside is impossible. The description of any point on the right-hand, 30-year vertical scale (within the "goal-choice" cone) constitutes a "teleonomy," which means the arranging of alternative goals. Suppose the point P is chosen as a goal. Then the cone of "means choice" with its apex at P widens as it is projected back to today, showing the range of possible means open to selection now.

and generally reduce uncertainties about the future.

Specifically it would undertake contract work for individual European governments or companies, which would produce a quarter of its necessary annual funds (the rest coming from the Commission), but in all cases, the detailed forecasts would be long-term—30 or more years ahead. "It is short-term views that have land-

ed us in our present difficulties," says Lord Kennet, commenting on his team's decision. "Now is the time for longer views."

Perhaps the most intriguing idea of all to come out of the Europe Plus Thirty report is the "teleonomy" concept. This view of the future as if it were a cone (see diagram), in that the further one looks ahead, the wider is the range of possibilities.

Outside the cone lies the impossible; inside it lie all the things which might happen. The Europe Plus Thirty Institute's task will be to focus on those future conditions which are conceivable—that is, could reasonably be adopted as political goals.

But the attainment of goals requires, of course, the adoption of policies. And the greater the period of time allowed for achiev-

ing a particular goal, the wider is the choice of alternative policies for attaining that goal.

On the other hand, the longer one delays action, the narrower is the range of possible options. One can therefore visualise another cone—one which, in fact, expands back through time towards the present.

Thus we have two cones running in opposite directions: the "goal-choice" cone which starts with its apex in the present and extends out into the future, and the "means-choice" cone which comes to a point at some future date. Forecasters give this kind of visualization the name "teleonomy," meaning the arranging of goals (as agronomy means the arranging of land).

Individual Sectors But although Europe Plus Thirty will emphasize the integrated forecasting approach, it will need also to look carefully at individual sectors—such as population growth, energy resources, defense policy, industrial investment and climate change. So the team has already constructed a "matrix," showing the impact of changes in each of 18 individual sectors on all the other activities, which is detailed in its report.

Takes climate, for instance. It is all too easy to forget that our lives can be greatly influenced by relatively small changes in the climate—particularly through food shortages.

According to historical records from meteorological and learned societies, the climate we enjoyed in Europe between 1920 and 1980 was abnormally "good" compared with the previous five centuries. Now the long-range climatologists have found definite signs indicating a return of "worse" weather.

This will have a direct effect on the amount of domestic heating we will need over the coming decades—which, in turn, ought to alter the amount of electricity generating capacity that we are installing today.

Further down the line will be third-order effects on the electrical and heavy engineering industries.

The report accepts that to understand this process properly is really a world job, requiring enormously complicated computer models that demonstrate the interaction between the oceans, ice caps and land masses, plus the man-made effects of such things as pollution, supersonic air travel, even major irrigation projects. Such modeling is perhaps best left to those with the resources, like the UN's World Meteorological Organization. Their data, however, will be absorbed into Europe Plus Thirty's teleonomy.

Detailed Study

In the case of European agriculture, the inadequacies of the Common Market's present forecasting are all too apparent—witness the beef and butter mountains and, more recently, the wine lake.

The team also believes that the Europe Plus Thirty Institute will have to take into account the vulnerability of today's "monoculture" grain production, plus the demand in many quarters for "natural" foods, as well as the mounting concern about the ecological effects of modern agriculture.

Similarly, in health care, priorities are already in transition. Take, for instance, the slowdown in pharmaceutical innovation.

Today, there is hardly any chance of making further im-

provements on the scale, of say, penicillin.

Progress in future health care is more likely to come through concerted efforts to prevent accidents, provide better treatment of cancer, improved management of mental illness, and stricter control of chemicals in water, air, food and factories.

Other Issues

Then there are such issues as the increasing age of the population, the problem of commitment to work, to the state, to the family, to minorities.

Other issues emerging include worker participation in the control of business enterprises and the changing role of the trade unions. Europe Plus Thirty will have to ensure that it does not lose sight of these new social realities.

Although radical advances in science itself are notoriously difficult to predict, technology (the application of science to industry, the economy and society) is much more susceptible to forecasting.

As an input to its social and economic forecasting, Europe Plus Thirty will have to concentrate on technological developments which are both probable and likely to have a profound influence on society—like achieving thermonuclear fusion on a commercial scale, or harnessing solar energy, or splitting water to release hydrogen for fuel, or finding cheap ways of synthesizing food.

On the energy front, a large number of studies are already underway, but many suffer from defects which make them inadequate for long-term forecasting and policy-making.

"They are often over-specialized, concentrating on a specific fuel and ignoring the interactions between energy and general socio-economic issues," says the Europe Plus Thirty report.

Other crude correlations are used—assumptions are made on highly controversial issues like nuclear power; and the time horizon is generally only short to medium term.

"Most extrapolate from the present without fully appreciating the very wide range of alternatives that could be realized thirty years ahead," says Lord Kennet.

Reaching for Medicine

The world is certainly bursting in upon Europe. Because of the recent revolutions in transport, communications and weaponry, it is world forces that are shaping European lives—and sometimes even threatening them. And yet, while events are global, Europeans remain citizens of individual nations.

This is the paradox which makes it so much harder for us to control our fate and influence our future. Clearly, we shall achieve greater control over events by thinking ahead—and that is the impelling logic of forecasting, and the reason why we need to create a powerful, comprehensive unit like Europe Plus Thirty.

That the Institute will flourish is in little doubt. Its nucleus is already formed from the scientists who put together the research study for the project team (its members themselves being ideal for "governing" the Institute—with Lord Kennet as director). As for its being sited in Aachen—well that's possible, maybe even logical. The decision to establish it formally now rests with the ministers in the European Parliament, voting on a working proposal put forward by the Europe Plus Thirty.

Europe Plus Thirty will not be a panacea for our economic or social ills, but it will help European governments, managements and individuals to control their futures. Clearly many hope the ministers will soon vote for the future.

"It would be paradoxical," says Lord Kennet, "if the Community was to judge itself already too ill to reach for the medicine."

Nicholas Valéry, deputy editor of Britain's New Scientist, wrote this article for ITT/Profile magazine published in Brussels.

## U.S. Armored Units in Europe Termed 'Woefully Deficient'

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey said yesterday that a General Accounting Office investigation had established that the readiness of U.S. Army armored units in Western Europe was "woefully deficient."

The Minnesota Democrat made the statement in making public a digest of a classified report by the GAO on the readiness of front-line armored units stationed in West Germany.

The GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, found that the units suffer from personnel shortages, ammunition supply problems and deficiencies in their equipment. Despite the shortcomings, the report said, the units "continued to report that they were substantially ready with minor deficiencies."

Part of the problem, the GAO suggested, was that Army standards for computing and reporting on readiness have been relaxed to the point where units could almost always be reported as combat ready.

Lack of Personnel The GAO, which undertook its investigation at the request of Sen. Humphrey a year ago, found that, because of serious personnel shortages, particularly among skilled enlisted men, not all of the armored vehicles were fully manned.

Without giving any specific figures, the report said that many of the vehicles were not combat ready, largely because of problems with their radio equipment.

Among the ammunition problems cited in the report were lack of adequate storage areas, insufficient information on serviceable ammunition, inadequate access roads to ammunition stockpiles, not enough tools to cut the banding around ammunition boxes and a lack of conveyors to expedite loading.

In one instance, Sen. Humphrey said, drawing from the classified portion of the report, a unit of the 1st Armored Division did not have a set of keys to the ammunition bunkers and would have to travel about an hour to obtain one.

European Forces "There is, in my judgment," Sen. Humphrey said, "serious mismanagement and inefficiency in our European forces and in the program that is supposed to assure the combat readiness of those forces."

"It should be emphasized that these problems are the result of management inadequacies within the Army. They have not been caused by inadequate support from Congress or the taxpayer."

The Defense Department had no immediate comment on Sen. Humphrey's statement. In the past, however, Army officials have emphasized that the readiness of the forces has suffered because of congressional cuts in the defense budget, particularly

in the operations and maintenance accounts.

At the same time, Army leaders have emphasized that the combat readiness, which a few years ago was acknowledged to be low, has been improving as the divisions in Europe, stripped of their skilled personnel for the Vietnam war, were rebuilt.

The GAO said that many of the problems cited in its reports were recognized by the U.S. Army command in Europe, which it said was moving "actively and positively" to eliminate the readiness deficiencies.

The action was regarded as a departure from Japan's longstanding reluctance to face openly issues involving the nation's defense.

The two governments agreed to set up a subcommittee on defense cooperation to conduct studies on

26 Missionaries Are Expelled by Vietnam Regime

BANGKOK, July 9 (Reuters).—Twenty-six foreign missionaries, many of them French, arrived here today from Vietnam and said they had been expelled.

The missionaries, 17 priests and 9 nuns, were of various nationalities and religious orders. Many of them were in their 60s or older and had been in Vietnam or other parts of Asia for decades.

One of the 11 French priests among them, 35-year-old Father Riou of Paris, said they were summoned by the Vietnamese authorities to a meeting last Monday and asked to leave the country by today. "They gave us no reason," he said.

The missionaries arrived by plane from Saigon and are due to go to France tomorrow before returning to their headquarters or homelands.

Sri Lanka to Oust Unlawful Aliens

COLOMBO, July 9 (Reuters).—Foreigners overstaying their visa periods in Sri Lanka will be rounded up and repatriated by July 15, the Defense Ministry announced.

The step is part of the strict security precautions being taken for the 10-day non-aligned countries' summit conference, which opens here Aug. 5.

Informed sources said that there were about 500 such foreigners in the country and that police and immigration officials had already begun a drive against them. The government also announced that all visitors to Sri Lanka will require entry visas until Aug. 25.

West German Fire Kills 5

DORTMUND, West Germany July 9 (Reuters).—Five Turks were killed and three others seriously injured when a fire raged through a three-story apartment building here early this morning, police said.



Helmut Schmidt

## U.S. and Japan Agree to Study Joint Military Defense Plans

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, July 9.—The United States and Japan yesterday took a first step toward coordinating military actions of their armed forces in case of an attack upon Japan.

The action was regarded as a departure from Japan's longstanding reluctance to face openly issues involving the nation's defense.

The two governments agreed to set up a subcommittee on defense cooperation to conduct studies on

U.S.-Japanese cooperation, "including joint actions by the Self Defense Forces [of Japan] and U.S. forces at the time of emergency," Kikuchi Miyasawa, Defense Agency director; Adm. Noel Gayler, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, and James Hodgson, the U.S. ambassador, concluded the agreement.

Toshio Yamakasi, director of the American Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, said that any coordinated actions that might ultimately be considered would be restricted only to Japan's territory and would be carried out only after an attack upon Japan had begun. No "preventive" joint actions to forestall a possible attack would be considered, he said.

South Korea. He specifically ruled out any joint actions in case of an attack upon South Korea, where military tensions are far more serious than around Japan proper.

Takeshi Murayama, director of the Defense Policy Bureau of the Defense Agency, said establishment of the subcommittee would for the first time give the United States and Japan a forum to discuss joint actions. He acknowledged that consultations between the two countries had been insufficient in the past.

A U.S. official, who asked not to be identified, said Japan's agreement yesterday was a psychological break from the past in which successive governments here had regarded defense issues as "too politically sensitive" to be discussed openly. He dated the beginning of the turnaround in Japan's attitude to the fall of Vietnam last year.

U.S. officials have expressed the hope that a fuller defense partnership with Japan would change the highly critical view held by many Japanese of the U.S.-Japanese security treaty and the 48,970 U.S. troops stationed at bases here. Opinion has regarded the treaty and the bases as a one-sided instrument enabling the United States to protect its own interests elsewhere in Asia, with little regard for Japan.

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## Schmidt Hopes Offset Issue Can Be Avoided on Visit to U.S.

By Michael Getler

BONN, July 9 (WP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who leaves for the United States on Wednesday, says he hopes he will not be discussing new offset agreements to help pay for the cost of stationing U.S. troops here.

"It's not a matter for a birthday party," Mr. Schmidt told U.S. newsmen here, referring to his forthcoming Bicentennial visit to Washington and several other U.S. cities.

Mr. Schmidt ended an official visit to Austria today. He granted an interview to newsmen before leaving for Austria.

The matter of the so-called offset agreements was once a key issue between the two governments, and in the U.S. Congress, but it seems to have quietly faded away in the last year through a tacit understanding between U.S. and West German leaders.

These agreements began in 1961 and were intended to offset the sizable balance-of-payments problems the United States had suffered due to the stationing of 300,000 troops and dependents here.

There have been eight such agreements, in which the West Germans have bought U.S. arms or made other financial contributions to the troop costs. But the last accord expired on Jan. 30 of last year and new negotiations have never taken place because Bonn argues that the United States no longer has such problems and that any sharing of the financial burden should be done on a NATO-wide basis.

Optimistic About U.S. Mr. Schmidt met with a group of U.S. newsmen here before making his trip and displayed considerable optimism about the U.S. economic picture and the vitality and creativity of the American people.

Under questioning, Mr. Schmidt told newsmen he would be prepared, if asked, to give answers and explanations in the United States about Bonn's sale of nuclear reactors and technology to other countries, but that "he had no reason to bring it up."

Although West German policies in this area have been assailed in the United States, Mr. Schmidt

said his government insisted on more safeguards in the controversial sale of nuclear plants to Brazil than was required by either the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty or the International Atomic Energy Agency.

On other matters, Mr. Schmidt said he had warned South African Prime Minister John Vorster recently that he did not think his country's apartheid policies could last and that they could ultimately create problems not only for South Africa, but also for other nations.

He suggested that under a hypothetical situation of reuniting whites from various southern African countries, West Germany would provide a home for any of the 30,000 Germans now in South-West Africa (Namibia) who chose to leave.

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## Curfew Extended In Sudan After Arrest of Colonel

KHARTOUM, July 9 (UPI).—The dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed following last week's attempt to topple President Gaafar Nimeiri was extended for five hours today.

The extension apparently was to enable stepped-up searches for the rebels whose coup attempt last Friday left 600 dead.

Interior Minister Mamoun Awad al-Zaid ordered the curfew prolonged late last night, hours after security forces arrested former Col. Mohammed Nour Said. Officials identified him as the military commander of the coup.

The commissioner of Khartoum went on the Omdurman radio to urge citizens to help security forces find rebels. Indicating that Col. Said may have provided interrogators with information leading to hidden arms or rebels, the commissioner said a house-to-house search was under way.

Europe Plus Thirty will not be a panacea for our economic or social ills, but it will help European governments, managements and individuals to control their futures. Clearly many hope the ministers will soon vote for the future.

"It would be paradoxical," says Lord Kennet, "if the Community was to judge itself already too ill to reach for the medicine."

Nicholas Valéry, deputy editor of Britain's New Scientist, wrote this article for ITT/Profile magazine published in Brussels.

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## LONDON

Polish Playwright  
Explores 'Exiles' Drama

By John Walker

LONDON, July 9 (IHT).—The problems faced by political refugees, uprooted from their homes to live in strange countries where familiar rituals are replaced by mutual incomprehension, have, naturally, exercised the imagination of Slawomir Mrozek, who left his native Poland 13 years ago and now lives in Paris. It's a theme he uses to good purpose in his funny, intelligent "Emigrés," part of the National Theatre's season at the Young Vic.

The play explores more than the difficulties of exile. It touches on class distinctions, on the mutual dependence of two people who have only language and fear in common, and on the nature of totalitarian regimes and the meaning of freedom.

It is also notable for a superb performance by Brian Cox as XX, an ex-like laborer who cannot speak the language of his new country and so buys dog-food instead of mince meat. Mr. Cox, although his eyes are blank and his brow is fixed with a Neanderthal frown, acts with a delicacy that is both moving and extremely funny. Partnered by Jim Norton as AA, a ferrier-like displaced intellectual, he tackles the play's set pieces—an attempted suicide in which he dictates his banal letter home as a farewell note while trying to strangle himself with his tie, and a long, drunken brawl—with great finesse. The pair are almost a Central European Laurel and Hardy.

Both would be equally at home in Eugene O'Neill's "The Iceman Cometh," among the pipe-dreaming dropouts of Harry Hope's saloon, for they sustain each other's illusions—AA's that, away from the political restrictions of his homeland, he will be able to write his great work; XX's that, as soon as he's earned a little more money, he will return home to his beloved wife and children. The reality is different for neither can use the freedom he has gained. AA has nothing to write but clichés to the belief that contact with a woman will somehow release his creativity. XX works long hours under foul conditions to earn money which he hides away in a miserly manner.

The dialectical neatness of the play (the action takes place on

Jim Norton and Brian Cox in Slawomir Mrozek's "Emigrés."

New Year's Eve with the sounds of a party from which they're excluded filtering through to their squalid basement flat), and the way the dialogue occasionally turns into unlikely debate sometimes makes the evening seem more predictable than it should. Nevertheless the two actors, under Kevin Billington's skilled direction, hold the audience's attention for most of the time. It

is an honest and humane play, intriguing as well as amusing, true to the pains of isolation and to the capacity people have to carry their prisons around with them, wherever they go. At St. George's Theatre, Shakespeare's "Richard III" has the virtues and faults of this new theater's other, recent Shakespearean production. It is plain, simple and direct, performed on

an open platform stage. But it is spoilt by the wretched acoustics—Alan Badel in the title role manages a delivery that sent echoes bouncing back from all sides of the octagonal building. Mr. Badel, understandably in the stifling heat, was a subdued Richard, but full of chuckles and a self-deprecating wit that removed the malice and unabashed evil from the part.

## 25 Experts Study Bronze Age Site in N. Thailand

BANGKOK, July 9 (AP).—Twenty-five archaeologists and observers from seven countries traveled to northeast Thailand this week to determine whether ancient bronze objects there—believed to be the oldest evidence of sophisticated technology in the history of mankind—originated from the region or were brought in from elsewhere, a United Nations spokesman said.

Experts from Burma, Indonesia,

Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand and observers from the Center of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies from Japan and other UN organizations ended a five-day meeting here today.

Their three-day field trip to the Bronze Age site at Ban Chiang, 310 miles northeast of Bangkok near Laos, may "help shed some light" on where the objects originated,

Scientific dating of pottery, bronze objects and human remains found at Ban Chiang indicates continuous occupation over several thousand years extending back to the 4th century BC, the spokesman said. According to a recent report from the University of Pennsylvania, the site shows evidence of uses of metal alloys as early as 3800 BC and possibly another 1,500 or 2,000 years before that.

## Australian Romp: 'Merry Widow'

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, July 9 (IHT).—It is good to welcome the vivacious and talented Australian Ballet back to London. Those with a sweet tooth will also welcome their spectacular and ambitious new three-act production of "The Merry Widow."

It would be easy to be supercilious and patronizing about this confection, devised and staged by Sir Robert Helpmann. It has just had an enormous success in New York and is now set for three weeks at the huge London Palladium. It is always tempting to look down on operetta, whether danced or sung, to ridicule Ruritanian romance and to dismiss Massine-style comic mime as hopelessly old-fashioned. Ronald Hynd's choreography is mostly marginal and often repetitive. But these reactions are to be resisted; this "Widow" will give enormous pleasure to the large non-specialist audiences who normally see revues and music hall at this theater. To be honest, it gave enormous pleasure to me last night, but then I am notorious for my love of desserts.

The best things are Lehár's famous tunes, Desmond Heeley's glamorous sets and costumes, and the performances of the principal dancers. The musical score has been delightfully adapted by John Lanchberry, who did the same task so successfully for Ashton's "La Fille Mal Gardée" and "A Month in the Country." His efforts are spoiled only by some rather crude orchestral playing and by the occasional intrusion of a weak and shiny invisible choir, an intrusion misguidedly insisted upon by Lehár's heirs, who own the copyright. The ladies look marvelous in a succession of elegant gowns, and so do the men in tallecoats, both short and long. The first big scene, in something like a conservatory, is the most attractive while the finale Chas. Maxim's is the most gaudy. On the whole Heeley has been successful in using traditional, Chinese lanterns and lush color schemes to achieve striking effects without vulgarity.

Lucette Aldous, the most spirited, stylish and petite soprano in the business, brought enormous charm and wit to Valencienne.

She would also have made a marvelous Widow: Marilyn Howe was adorable in a baby-faced way, and danced very prettily, but never began to suggest a woman with a past. (Gentle, who danced the Widow in Washington and New York, must have been superb.) Kelvin Coe as Camille, Valencienne's lover, was elegant and convincing; it's a pity that Hynd did not give him more opportunity for technical virtuosity. John Meehan as Danilo was handsome and debonair, lacking something in personality but

throwing himself eagerly into the drunken revels and spurious national dances and excelling at such things as leaping onto a long table, landing in kneeling position. The corps de ballet danced throughout with truly "Funtevedrian" panache and enthusiasm.

The ballet starts with plenty of promising comedy—Camille impudently dragging Valencienne along the table and into his arms, Valencienne cooling her elderly husband's knee with her fan—and with an inventive "dream"

pas de deux for Danilo and the Widow to the famous "Valse Melody. Humor and invention are in rather short supply later in the evening, but the story is clearly told and the dances are charming. There is no time for the audience to get bored—the ballet is actually too short, ending rather suddenly with the famous waltz for Danilo and the Widow, and without the expected celebration by the whole cast. I cannot call the result a complete success, but as far as it goes it is great fun.

## Around the Art Galleries

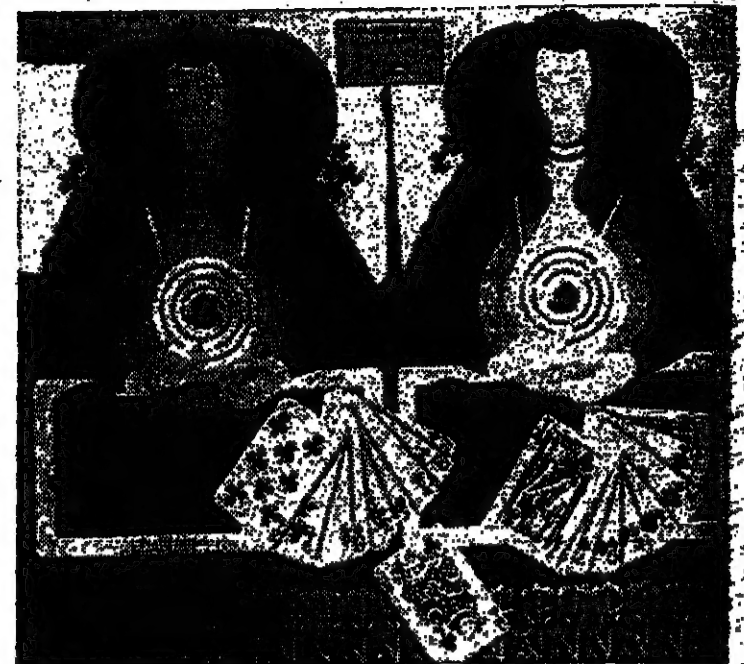
Mary Bessborough/Jaime Manrique, Kenneth Nesma, 25 Brook St., London, W 1, to July 17.

This is the first of an occasional series of exhibitions of traditional living painters. It is also Mary Bessborough's first English one-man, Manrique's third. Bessborough specializes in fruit and flower still life, which are, in truth, anything but still, proliferating vigorously in all directions and often over triangular or octagonal canvases. Manrique is a bird and animal painter especially good at portraying those creatures which he has been able most closely to observe in his native Spain—owls, field mice and butterflies.

Michael Marriott, Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton St., London, W 1, to July 17.

Marriott has hitherto had some reputation as a stone carver, and as a portrait sculptor; but in this show, "Split Forms," his first one-man he has turned to a different and more rewarding genre. Angular blocks of chromed steel are split, sometimes by complex glass forms, sometimes by chunks of contrasting metal. These pieces are sculpturally valuable in two respects: they work equally well with any facet as base; and they are equally pleasing on any scale from the few square inches of a table piece to the vastness of architectural sculpture.

Sporting Prints, The Pigeonhole, 13 Langdon St., London, S W 10, to July 17. This gallery normally spe-



"Pregnant Sisters—Elizabethan Style" by Dorothy Ghoward; at the Marjorie Parr Gallery.

dishes in contemporary graphics. For a change it shows what the English were particularly good at—prints of wildfowling, cricketing, fly-fishing and hunting, as well as a splendid representation of the Everingham shortbow cow, and a selection of Audubon birds.

Dorothy Ghoward, Marjorie Parr Gallery, 288 King's Road, London, S W 3, to July 17.

Under the title "Happy Birthdays and Other Paintings," the American-born Dorothy Ghoward in her first London one-man show celebrates marriage, motherhood, and urban childhood in a most painterly fashion. Her work is satisfying at all levels—intellectual, aesthetic and emotional.

Eileen Agar, New Art Center, 41 Eton St., London, S W 1, to July 24.

One of the most original of English surrealists in the 1930s was Eileen Agar, who exploited to the full new techniques and ways of seeing, including the creative camera. "A Decade of Discoveries" traces Agar's development from the straight-forward figurativism of the late 1920s to the full-fledged collage and structuralism who was one of the most interesting of participants in the 1957 First International Surrealist Exhibition.

British & American Folk Art, U.S. Embassy, Grosvenor Square, London, W 1, to July 31.

Organized jointly by the American Museum in Britain and the John Judd Memorial, this loan show of more than 200 artifacts ranges from an 18th-century gunsmith's store figure (British), a cigarette Indian and a New Mexican peasant crucifix, through British furniture and American scribbles and figureheads, to trade signs, weathervanes, the pictorial arts of both nations, and the most gorgeous American carved and painted carousel cat. A thoroughly light-hearted show, extremely well presented, it has lessons in composition and execution for our more sophisticated times.

Royal Academy Summer Exhibition, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W 1, to Aug. 1.

This year's annual show has 1,389 exhibits, a number which could be halved without loss to the viewer. Some of the good things include a group of paintings by Hamilton Fraser, a group by Jeffrey Camp, a large work by Linda Sutton, and paintings by Anthony Green, Peter Coker, Edward Wolfe, Rama Samawaruwa, Sheila Fell, Sandra

Blow, Patrick Proctor, or Roderick Booth-Jones. An innovation, which one hopes will be repeated; a room was offered to a single Academician—this year, Peter Blake—who invites other artists to fill it.

Italian Paintings & Sculpture 17th & 18th Centuries, Ha Gallery, 59 Jermyn St., London, S W 1, to Aug. 27.

To celebrate the 10th anniversary of its London gallery, Ha Gallery mounted a superb exhibition of its specialty—Italian baroque. Among master paintings are Guercino's "Mars and Cupid," Crespi's "Conversion St. Paul," Mantegna's "St. Church Fathers," Solimena's "Christ in the Manger Adorned by Angels," and Sebastiano Ricci's "Christ Walking on the Sea." Notable among the sculpture is a head by Alessandro Algardi, bronze of a dancing faun by Scamozzi and one of the "Sacrifice of Polyxena" by Piamontini, as a pair of marble portrait busts of the brothers Soderini (one chief magistrate, the other a cardinal) by Filippo della Porta (1698-1768).

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

## U.K. Symphony Appoints a New Concertmaster

LONDON, July 9 (AP).—The London Symphony Orchestra, which under American conductor Andre Previn has gone through a troubled period, has announced the appointment of a new concertmaster.

He is John Georgiadis, 36, who led the orchestra from the first violinist's chair for the year 1968-1972.

He joins the LSO on Nov. 1, succeeding John Brown, who is taking over as leader of the Royal Opera House orchestra Covent Garden.

Mr. Georgiadis, a soloist chamber music player in his own right, said at a press conference that his role would be to bring stability to the LSO.

Mr. Previn, 47, has been principal conductor of the LSO since 1968 but in the past year has come in for sharp criticism from a section of the self-governing orchestra for his emphasis on a jazzy, popular approach to music.

The orchestra discarded its casual attire Mr. Previn introduced and returned to formal concert dress, and it has invited German conductor Kurt Masur to revive the LSO's Beethoven-Brahms repertoire, joining the orchestra as guest conductor.

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# New York's Whitney Discovers Its Vocation as a Museum

By Hilton Kramer

NEW YORK (NYT)—After a period of considerable confusion about its basic aims and its very identity as an institution, the Whitney Museum of American Art appears to be undergoing a much needed reorganization of both its goals and its objectives. It is too late to feel anything like optimism about a museum that has been such a consistent history of the appointing even modest exhibitions, but it is good news, the same, that some fundamental revisions of policy are going into effect.

Perhaps the best news of all that the Whitney has recovered a fundamental fact about itself—that it is, after all, a museum, an institution with a permanent collection of works of art that need to be

studied and nurtured, that need, above all, to be augmented and exhibited and thought about. It is only common sense, you might think, for an art museum to give pride of place to its permanent collection—to what it permanently is, and permanently represents to the outside world—but common sense of this sort has somehow become something of a rarity at the Whitney. There were times when it seemed as if there were a conspiracy to pretend that the permanent collection did not exist.

Major Function  
The fact that the Whitney is the only museum in New York specializing in the American art of this century, and therefore has a major function to perform in the cultural life of the city, has never been sufficiently appreciated, I think.

Certainly not at the Whitney itself. The task of researching

and rethinking the achievements of American art has been neglected, in recent years, to the National Collection of Fine Arts in Washington. A new idea of a fresh perspective, not to mention a major work of art historical scholarship, is the last thing in the world we have come to expect of the Whitney. As an intellectual force in the life of art, the Whitney could scarcely be said to exist.

Now, with a view toward making the Whitney's permanent collection a central focus of its activities in the future (according to the official statement), the museum has announced the appointment of two new curators—Farriss Stuns and Gail Levin. Stuns will hold the title of associate curator of the permanent collection and will be responsible for organizing exhibitions drawn from or based upon the collection. (The

first of these exhibitions is scheduled for February, 1977.) The new policy calls for some part of the permanent collection to be on view at the Whitney at all times—a concession to common sense long overdue.

## Hopper Exhibition

Miss Levin will hold the title of associate curator of the Edward Hopper collection, and, with the aid of a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, organize a major Edward Hopper exhibition to take place in 1980. That event will mark the 60th anniversary of the artist's first one-man show at the old Whitney Studio Club and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the museum.

The Hopper project is particularly interesting as an index of the Whitney's new intentions. The bequest of over 3,000 water-

colors, drawings, prints and paintings by the artist's widow, the late Josephine Hopper, in 1969, was the largest single gift of its kind the museum had ever received, and it seemed at the time to throw the museum into a great state of confusion. It was first announced, and then denied, that the museum would disperse this bequest after selecting a certain number of works for its own permanent collection. No one seemed to grasp the idea that Mrs. Hopper's gift might be made the cornerstone of an ambitious campaign to attract other sizable collections to the Whitney. Certainly no artist or private collector or estate executor had any reason to think of the Whitney in this regard when, the first time around, a major bequest was met with such a curious display of professional bafflement.

This lesson has now, apparently,

been learned. Miss Levin's assignment is important, then, not only to the fate of the Hopper bequest but to the future of the Whitney as a significant repository of American art and to the museum's reputation as a place where the standards governing the study of American art will be based on something beyond the seasonal turnover of temporary exhibitions. It is almost enough to inspire some hope, especially as Miss Levin recently demonstrated, in the small but illuminating show of "Morgan Russell: Synchromist Studies, 1910-1927" that she organized at the Museum of Modern Art, that she brings both a keen eye and a scholarly intelligence to the very large task that awaits her.

Stuns comes to the Whitney directly from the O.K. Harris Gallery, where he has worked as assistant director since 1969. It will be interesting to see what he does with this difficult job. One of his first projects at the Whitney does sound promising—an exhibition, now scheduled for September 1977, more or less based on the book, "Skyscraper Primitives: Dada and the American Avant-Garde, 1910-1925," by Dickson Russell, of the University of California at Irvine, and published last year by Wesleyan University Press. Stuns will be collaborating with Tashjian on this show.

Reviewing "Skyscraper Primitives" in The New York Times Book Review last year, James R. Mellow called the book "an obligatory text for anyone interested in the period," but observed that the author "is invariably more interesting—more at ease, perhaps—in dealing with the literary aspects of American dada than in considering works of visual art." It will be Stuns's task to bring a fresh eye to the art of this period, and one looks forward to the result. An exhibition that is unafraid of ideas and the larger cultural context in which art is created and that takes a fresh look at the art itself—that would indeed be something new for the Whitney.

Meanwhile, the museum is entering the field of international exhibitions. Last month a show of "Three Decades of American Art," consisting of work produced since 1945 and organized by Barbara Haskell mainly from the museum's permanent collection, opened at the Seldo Museum of Art in Tokyo, where it will remain until July 20. In the fall, another exhibition, of "American Painting, 1900-1940," will be shown at Tokyo's Teitan Art Hall (Sept. 23-Oct. 11). And Stuns will soon be at work on two exhibitions to be shown in French museums in the spring of 1978.

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## Top Works Strike Jarring Note on the Art Market

By Soren Melikian

LONDON, July 9 (NYT)—Fine works of art continued to pop up at auction this week in London but jarring notes were heard.

The week got off to a glorious start Monday at Sotheby's when a Flemish primitive made a world record price of £207,000, by dealer H.P. Kraus of York. This manuscript, with initials, was printed in the year of Gerard Borenbout and on being about 1510. It was down until a Continental seller took it to Sotheby's Munich branch. The sensation created by the discovery certainly helped in this phenomenal sale. But whole sale was highly successful with only a negligible portion of unsold items.

The next day at Christie's, a remarkable work, many in the United States, were interested in the sale of antiquities. Among them was an Egyptian limestone statue of the Rameside, according to George Stein, the American scholar. No other carving of comparable importance and size has been at auction in the past 20 years.

Such works would normally be obtained privately. This, however, belonged to a religious institution, for which something would be the easiest method for the Japanese art collector, who Matsunosaki paid £77,000 for the same buyer also acquired, for £25,000, an Egyptian black limestone statue of the Roman period, a very remarkable quality.

U.S. Again, Source  
These two items by a Japanese manager chiefly noted for his collection of Chinese pottery have been sold at a very high price at the art market. Japan is just the place to acquire real masterpieces in fields other than Far Eastern art.

The United States continued to



The Flemish primitive said to be by Hans Memling which failed to reach its reserve this week at Sotheby's.

be the source on Wednesday when Christie's auctioned the collection of architectural drawings formed by Dr. Richard P. Wunder of Vermont—one of the finest to be offered at auction in the past few years. It was Dr. Wunder's luck to acquire a number of

sheets from an architectural collection assembled in the 18th century by Giovanni Pannofelli, the better part of which later belonged to Mrs. Edward Brandegee of Boston.

He also bought an album once owned by Milanese artist Luigi

Bisi (1814-1906). The album was given by Bisi to his pupil Giuseppe Ghiselli in 1884. It was sold in the United States in 1963. Completed in the late 18th century, it included a great many drawings by 17th and 18th-century Bolognese designers.

The Wunder collection covered a wide range, from designs for stage sets to projections for architectural treatises. Some of the best designs done by Ferdinando Galli Bibiena, better known under his French name Bibienne, were in the collection. A marvelous ink drawing for a stage set showing the inside of a Roman palace brought £1,900, paid by a German dealer. It came from the Bisi-Ghiselli album.

A record was established for a projection by an artist when a long sheet in black chalk, black ink with some gray and brown wash was knocked down for £2,068 to London dealer Spencer Drummond. This is an enormous price for a drawing of an awkward format—35 by 146 centimeters—by private collector's standards.

## Historical Importance

It was justified by its art-historical importance. The drawing is by Jacques Francois Blondel, a famous 18th-century professor of architecture in Paris who was responsible for the architectural section in Diderot's "Encyclopedie." It is engraved in a supplementary volume of the "Encyclopedie," in modified form approved of by Blondel.

What makes the price interesting is that the drawing as such has no particular merit. The aesthetic value lies in the architectural idea, which is splendid. Better, to my mind, is the projection of the facade of the Chateau d'Envy-Petit-Bourg in the Ile de France. The structure, in pure Louis XIV taste, was completed about 1720 and was the major achievement of a great French architect, Pierre Challeau, known under his artist's name as Lescauze. The chateau, now destroyed, was considered important as early as 1777, when Jean Marie published his monumental book on French architecture in which he reproduces several documents relating to the chateau, including the projection sold Wednesday. This was acquired for £2,090 by Stacks of New York.

All told 84 per cent of the drawings were sold, making the auction an unmitigated success and reflecting a surge of interest in the architectural past of Europe. Most of the pieces went to American and English dealers and some collectors. The absence of French collectors was surprising, suggesting publicly and advertising had failed to reach them, particularly those who live in the provinces.

Enthusiasm dropped perceptibly on the same day at Sotheby's auction of old masters. The first

## Fast Restoration Ordered for Stone Lion in Florence

FLORENCE, July 9 (UPI)—Officials yesterday ordered the immediate restoration of a small stone lion which fell off the base of a pillar on the 14th century Loggia del Lanzi.

The lion broke into many pieces after apparently being jarred loose when a crowd watching a costume soccer match overtook into the loggia.

The loggia, assembly hall and guardroom of the foot soldiers of Cosimo the Younger, contains several famous statues, including Benvenuto Cellini's perseus. The stone lion fell five days after experts said that traffic vibrations were endangering another Florence landmark, Filippo Brunelleschi's dome of the Florence Cathedral.

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## On the European Arts Agenda

WRENS—A Bicentennial gift to the United States, the British National Trust has given the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration a 21-year lease on Kingston Old Hall, the 12th-century manor that was the home of George Washington's sister. As a result of the gift, American visitors being admitted free this year to the house, eight miles north of Wrentham, in northeastern England. Hours are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and from 2 to 6 p.m. on Friday.

Composers—83rd season of the Henry Promenade Concerts, it runs from July 16 to Sept. 10 at the Royal Albert Hall, London. The season includes commemorations of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Franz Schubert, the 100th birthday of Johannes Brahms, and the 10th birthday of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach.

Festival—Festival de Paris, runs through Sept. 23, opens at the Palais de Chaillot the orchestra, chorus and the Camerata Nova of Paris, with four performances of the opera "Les Amants de la nuit" by Georges Bizet, and the 10th birthday of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach.

Opera—The Metropolitan Opera, runs through Sept. 23, opens at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach.

Music—The New York Philharmonic, runs through Sept. 23, opens at the New York Philharmonic Hall, New York. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach.

Art—The Museum of Modern Art, runs through Sept. 23, opens at the Museum of Modern Art, New York. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach.

Books—The New York Public Library, runs through Sept. 23, opens at the New York Public Library, New York. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach.

Events—The New York City Marathon, runs through Sept. 23, opens at the New York City Marathon, New York. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach.

Performances—The New York City Ballet, runs through Sept. 23, opens at the New York City Ballet, New York. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach.

Exhibitions—The New York City Museum, runs through Sept. 23, opens at the New York City Museum, New York. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach. The season includes the 150th anniversary of the birth of the composer of the "St. Matthew Passion," J.S. Bach.

## Munch Painting Found in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, July 9 (AP)—

A valuable oil painting by Norwegian master Edvard Munch, stolen from the Museum of Modern Art here four months ago, was recovered here in the luggage storage department of the Stockholm central railroad station, the police reported.

The painting, worth about two million kroner (\$480,000), was rolled into a dirty sack and left for several months on a storage room shelf. It was just about to be sent out of town for auction when it was discovered.

Not knowing the importance of the painting, the storage employees had pasted it on the wall over their coffee table.

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OPEC States' Surplus Seen Rising in 1976

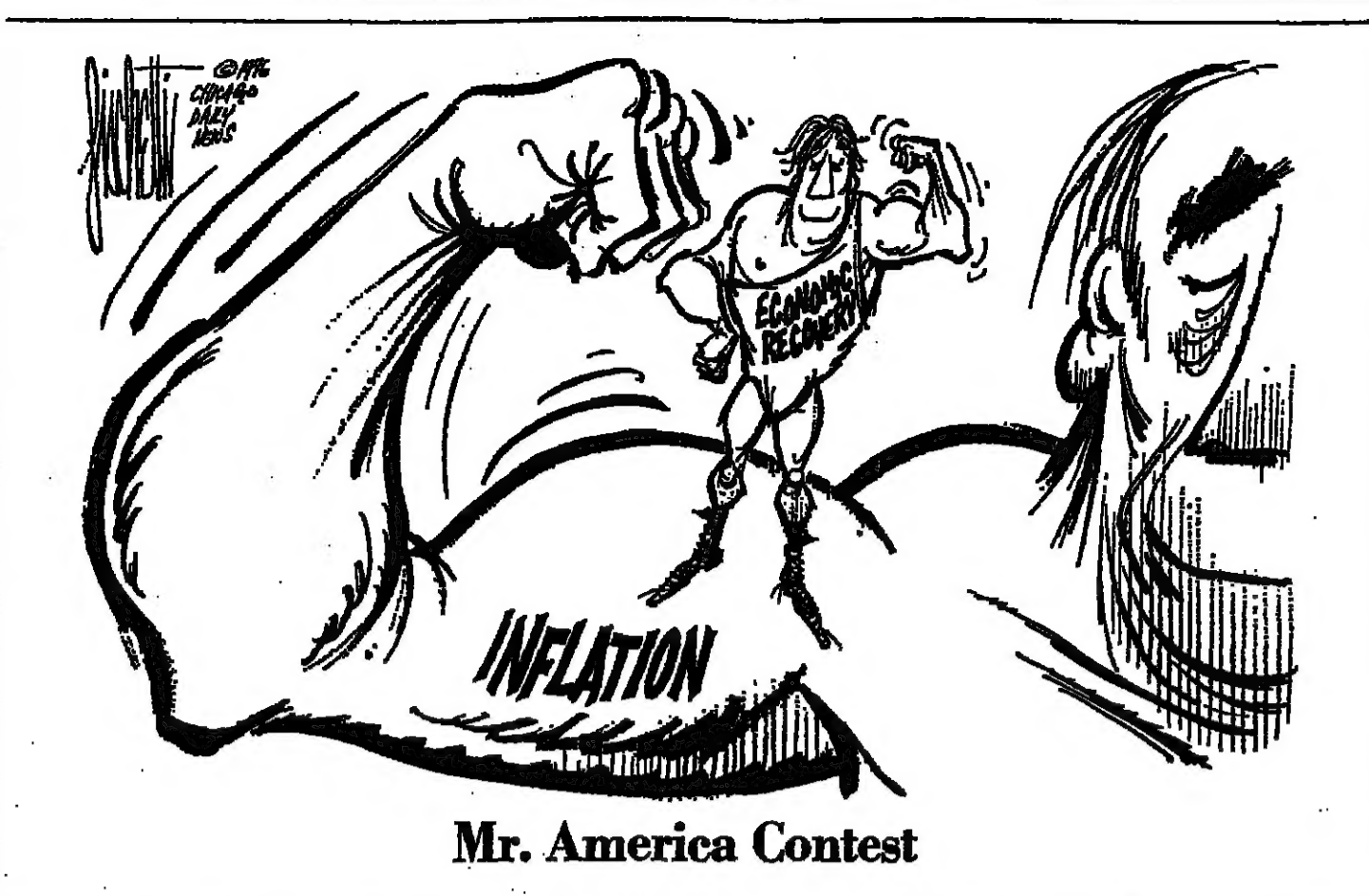
WASHINGTON, July 9 (Reuters)—Oil-exporting countries will be able to spend enough this year to keep pace with their demand for oil and other exports, the U.S. Treasury said in a report released yesterday.

Glass Fiber Wire Seen Big Electronic Advance

NEW YORK, July 9 (UPI)—A glass fiber as thin as a human hair, carrying pulses of light from a fixed source, was activated yesterday to carry television pictures in place of a standard 3/4 inch coaxial cable, marking the first working use in cable television of the new light-wave communications technology.

Labor-Management Relations Grow Smoother in Britain

LONDON, July 9 (UPI)—Labor-management relations, long regarded as the Achilles heel of Britain's battered economy, are proving a key source of strength in the budding British recovery.



Mr. America Contest

Implications Serious for EEC, French-German Cooperation

Europeans Divided Over New Steel Industry Structures

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 9 (UPI)—Major changes are taking place in the politics and structure of the European steel industry, with serious implications for the Common Market and the concept of French-West German cooperation in coal and steel, which brought the Europeans together in the early 1950s.

son in the industry last year and the conflict, mainly between the French and the West Germans, over how to deal with it.

The Netherlands announced that they would form a common organization based in Luxembourg to represent their external interests.

European Economic Community's 130 million tons last year.

Other Funding Sought  
Despite the initial rejection, Mr. McLaughlin said the administration is exploring other financing possibilities.

What has been happening has been a process of division between, on one side, West German, Dutch and Luxembourg steel companies, which are operating ever more closely and now even forming a separate club, and, on the other, the outsiders, composed mainly of the industries of France, Italy and Britain.

The steel industries of the three countries produce about 70 million tons of steel a year, nearly triple the output of France and more than half that of the

But, according to the International Iron and Steel Institute, the European steel industry is still not as busy as the American. Institute figures show that the American industry is operating at 90 per cent of capacity, while the European industry is about 10 percentage points lower.

Top-Level Talks  
So great has been the disquiet here that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France took up the issue with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany during their recent meeting in Hamburg.

Largely because additional capacity is lacking at the company's two main plants at Unterhaching and Sindelfingen, outside the Swabian capital, large production increases are precluded.

The regulations, based on World Health Organization recommendations, were introduced after scientists said the level of ammoniated caramel coloring in "Coke" and other cola drinks might cause cancer.

Statistics released by the Treasury showed that expenditure in the consolidated fund account, which accounts for current transactions of the public sector, rose 20 per cent to \$2,472 billion in the second quarter from the year-earlier period.

One approach that will undoubtedly receive major attention will be incentives to stimulate employee productivity and to foster management investment in more efficient facilities.

However, uni sales at Mercedes-Benz cars may have to wait well over a year for delivery because Mercedes workers are given first choice at purchasing.

Local manufacturers have withdrawn their opposition to new government regulations which require them to reduce the amount of dark brown coloring in the drink because of a possible health hazard.

It is unbelievable, he said, "that we car dealers cannot get the cars we need for our clients, while the workers receive their cars on time and in addition benefit from super discount rates."

The steel authority of the community is now to present specific plans before the end of the year for a new steel strategy that would reinforce its powers to intervene in matters of investment, prices and production.

He said customers now had to wait 14 to 18 months before the cars they had ordered actually rolled off the production line.

Representatives of the U.S.-owned multinational Coca-Cola company have said that research has shown the coloring is not harmful.

Stocks were on the uptick from the opening bell, when the Labor Department reported that wholesale prices rose 0.4 per cent last month, but considerably below some private forecasts.

Behind the current European steel imbroglio is the deep recession that now links the Trades Union Congress and the ruling Labor party on wage-price restraints and most other aspects of basic economic policy.

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Statistics released by the Treasury showed that expenditure in the consolidated fund account, which accounts for current transactions of the public sector, rose 20 per cent to \$2,472 billion in the second quarter from the year-earlier period.

However, when operations of the national loan fund and other capital accounts were included, the global central government borrowing requirement for the June quarter reached \$2,125 billion, slightly lower than the \$2,245 billion borrowing requirement in the year-earlier period.

What makes this insistence particularly remarkable is that Phase 2 of the British anti-inflation program, with its 4.5-per-cent limit on permissible price increases and its slight easing of price curbs, will not even begin operating until Aug. 1.

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Slow Gain May Calm Fears

U.S. Wholesale Prices Rise by 0.4% in June

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Sharply higher prices for steel and gasoline pushed U.S. wholesale prices up 0.4 per cent in June, the government said today.

Even though wholesale price increases are adjusted to account for regular seasonal variations, food prices tend to fluctuate more readily than industrial prices. As a result, economists look more carefully at industrial prices because they have a longer-lasting impact on the overall price level.

Farm and food-price increases slowed last month, but an acceleration in industrial prices, led by steel and gasoline, was largely responsible for the overall wholesale price increase, the Labor Department said.

Unadjusted, the increase in June wholesale prices was 0.7 per cent.

Fears of a new outburst of inflation were expressed by many economists after a 0.8-per-cent jump in wholesale prices in April, the biggest rise in six months. But the slowdown in May and June is expected to help dampen those fears.

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT)—June sales among New York City's biggest stores rose 6.4 per cent over 1975, the largest monthly gain since last December and a sharp improvement over May, when the results were the poorest in more than a decade.

The Ford administration forecast an inflation rate of about 6 per cent this year, high by historical standards but down from the 7-per-cent rate in 1975 and far below the near record 12.2-per-cent increase in 1974.

Five out of six of the city's largest-volume department stores had gains in the five weeks ended last Saturday, a survey found, while all six retailers and their branches in the metropolitan area topped last year's sales with an average 8-per-cent advance.

In June, the wholesale price index stood at 183.1, meaning it cost \$183.10 to buy the same goods that sold for \$100 in the 1967 base period.

In May, seven of the city's biggest retailers had a decline of 7.8 per cent, while metropolitan area sales were down by 5.8 per cent.

Industrial prices rose 0.5 per cent last month with metal and fuel products accounting for more than half the increase, the government said.

June's gains benefited from an extra shopping day in the five-week period, heavy clearances of summer merchandise and seasonally hot weather, merchants said yesterday.

Gasoline prices were up 3.7 per cent while metal products rose 1.1 per cent, largely as the result of previously announced increases in certain steel-mill products.

Across the country, consumer buying in June was moderately better than the year before and generally improved over the May level, according to sales reports issued yesterday by more than a dozen national and regional department stores and discount-stores chains.

Farm prices, which rose sharply in April and May, slowed to an increase of 0.3 per cent in June. Prices declined for fresh and dried fruits and vegetables, livestock plant and animal fibers and milk.

The largest national retailer, Sears, Roebuck, registered a 7.3-per-cent gain in the June sales, which totaled \$1.65 billion.

Wholesale prices are the prices which businesses charge other businesses. Changes in wholesale prices are often a forerunner of eventual changes in the prices that consumers pay.

In May, Sears had a gain of 4.1 per cent, compared with rises of 12.1 per cent in March and 11.8 per cent in April. In the 23 weeks ended last Saturday, Sears's sales rose 9 per cent to \$6.15 billion.

Food costs climbed  
Wholesale prices rose 6.8 per cent during the three months ending in June, compared with a 1.8-per-cent decline during the first quarter of the year. The Labor Department said the turnaround was due primarily to rising farm and food prices.

The S.S. Kresge company continued its recent trend of exceeding the sales of J.C. Penney Co., which had long been the second largest in volume after Sears. Kresge's June sales advanced 21.7 per cent to \$791 million, while 22-week sales moved up 21.6 per cent to \$3.1 billion.

Over the past year, wholesale prices have risen 5.4 per cent. Industrial prices were up 6.3 per cent, while farm prices rose 5.5 per cent, and processed foods and feeds increased 1.3 per cent.

Prices on N.Y. Market  
On News of Wholesale Index

NEW YORK, July 9 (UPI)—The stock market today scored its best gain in more than three weeks following a smaller than expected rise in the U.S. wholesale price index for June.

IBM 2 to 278. General Signal 1 3/4 to 50. Aluminum Co. of America 1 7/8 to 56 1/2. Du Pont 3 1/4 to 134 3/4. PepsiCo 2 to 71 1/4. and Coca-Cola 2 1/4 to 86 1/4.

Analysts also described yesterday's weekly banking figures as neutral to slightly positive in that they indicated the nation's monetary policy was likely to follow a steady course for the time being.

Also on the upbeat were Sears, Roebuck up 1 1/8 to 66 1/4. Digital Equipment 2 3/8 to 179 7/8. Eli Lilly 1 5/8 to 52 3/8. and Dow Chemical 1 1/2 to 47 3/4.

Stocks were on the uptick from the opening bell, when the Labor Department reported that wholesale prices rose 0.4 per cent last month, but considerably below some private forecasts.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading. The Amex index rose 0.88 to 106.57.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 11.13 points to 1,008.11. More than twice as many issues showed gains as declines, about 875 to 425.

Volume totaled 22.5 million shares compared with 21.7 million yesterday.

Analysts noted that in its gain, the stock market overcame profit-taking around the 1,000 level on the industrial index that turned it back in mid-session, and that blue chip issues revived from a period of softness.

Heavily traded Cooper Laboratories rose 3/8 to 9 5/8, although it had been up more than a point at one time. The company said it could not explain the reason for the stock's activity.

General Electric rose 1/2 to 58 1/8. Late yesterday it reported sharply higher earnings for the second quarter, but said second half growth would not be as large as in the first half.

Only the Cie. Francaise des Petroles and the government-owned car firm Renault are larger.

Philips Petroleum advanced 7/8 to 62 3/4. It said preliminary tests of a well in the British sector of the North Sea were encouraging.

The government holds a 71-per-cent share in the new combine.

Among the issues scoring gains of a point or better were Procter & Gamble 1 1/8 higher at 68 1/2.

Per Share ..... 0.98 ..... 0.71

Per Share ..... 6,190.0 ..... 6,350.0

Per Share ..... 316.2 ..... 304.0

Per Share ..... 1.71 ..... 1.12

Per Share ..... 1.71 ..... 1.12

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U.S. Commodity Prices

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Date. Includes sections for NEW YORK, CASH, and COMMODITY INDEX.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Date. Includes sections for NEW YORK FUTURES, SOYBEANS, and CORN.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Date. Includes sections for SOYBEAN MEAL, WHEAT, and RICE.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Date. Includes sections for POTATOES, COCOA, and WOOL.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Date. Includes sections for EUROPEAN MARKETS, AMSTERDAM, and BRUSSELS.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Date. Includes sections for FRANKFURT, MILAN, and PARIS.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Date. Includes sections for ZURICH, LONDON, and NEW YORK.

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London Commodities

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Date. Includes sections for SUGAR, COFFEE, and CATTLE.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Date. Includes sections for SHEEP, PORK, and BEEF.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Date. Includes sections for SOYBEANS, CORN, and WHEAT.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Date. Includes sections for RICE, COCOA, and WOOL.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading, July 8 - Closing Prices

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Market Summaries

Table with 4 columns: Market, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes sections for NYSE Most Active and Standard & Poor's.

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table with 4 columns: Bond, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes sections for U.S. Govt Bonds and Corporate Bonds.

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Currency Rates

Table with 4 columns: Currency, Rate, Change, and Volume. Includes sections for U.S. Dollar and British Pound.

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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes sections for Over-the-Counter Stocks.

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27. Keep in touch between visits. (An international call means business.) Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

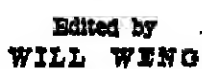






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## BOOKS.

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## BOOKS.

PEANUTS

I SHOULD HAVE WON TODAY...

I GUESS THE TENNIS GODS WERE AGAINST ME

7-18

THAT STUPID WOODSTOCK... HE DOESN'T BELIEVE THERE ARE SUCH THINGS AS TENNIS GODS!

HEY, BIG PATER... I...UH...WAS LIKE, YOU KNOW, JUST WONDERING IF I WAS LIKE, UH,...YOU KNOW.....ADOPTED F

YOU GOTTA BE KIDDING!

Schulz

SOMETHING'S  
WRONG  
WITH THIS  
PLANT

I'VE EVEN TRIED TALKING  
TO IT, BUT IT  
JUST  
DROOPS

TALKING ISN'T ENOUGH--  
HAVE YOU TRIED  
KISSING IT?

ARE YOU KIDDING?  
WE HAVEN'T  
SHAKEN  
HANDS!

DEAR GOD, GIVE ME STRENGTH TO COPE WITH THE PROBLEMS I WILL MEET THIS DAY... AMEN

ALL RIGHT, WHO'S FIRST?

SGT. SNORKEL AND PVT. BAILEY

AND GIVE ME A LITTLE EXTRA STRENGTH TODAY

JEFF SMITH

BLANCH HAS AGREED TO MAKE A DEAL WITH YOU

WHAT'S THAT?

SHE'LL RELEASE HER DELEGATES TO YOU, IF YOU'LL APPOINT HER "CHIEF OF PROTOCOL" FOR THE KINGDOM

...NOW, THAT'S WHAT I CALL END TASTE!

**PANEL 1:** A man in a suit and a woman in a dress are standing outside a building. The man is speaking.

**Panel 1 (Man):** YOUR FATHER READ ABOUT IT IN THE PAPER / YOU'VE GOT TO CONVINCE HIM THAT YOU'RE NOT INVOLVED IN CUTLER'S DEATH, BECKY!

**Panel 1 (Woman):** I HOPE HE BELIEVES ME, BARBARA! THERE'S DR. MORGAN!

**Panel 2:** Three people are standing in a hallway. A man in a suit is speaking to two women.

**Panel 2 (Man):** WILL IT BE ALL RIGHT FOR US TO TALK WITH MARK?

**Panel 2 (Woman 1):** FIRST, I'D LIKE TO TALK WITH BECKY-- ALONE!

**Panel 3:** A close-up of a man and a woman. The man is speaking.

**Panel 3 (Man):** WHY DON'T YOU GO ON UP TO HIS ROOM AND TELL HIM THAT BECKY WILL BE ALONG IN A FEW MINUTES!

**Panel 3 (Woman):** BRIDLEY EDWARDS #46

ISN'T IT LOVELY, SENOR KIRBY?

IT CERTAINLY IS, MAYRA...

BREATHTAKING VISTA, WHAT, BLIMEY?

CERTAINLY BEATS MY VIEW OF THAT LLAMA I WAS PUSHING UP THE TRAIL.

NEW  
ADVERTISING  
7-10

A HARD CLIMB  
LEADS TO BEAUTY.







